The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4528. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CHOLERA
DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is none equal to
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood loses its
LIFE-GIVING POWER,
its intense relaxation of the contractile powers of the blood vessels of the body, and the intestines open their myriad blood vessels, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.
And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those it impure blood are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value,
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN; which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. Its cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. THOUSANDS DIE ANNUALLY from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum or prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate diseases after the glands are destroyed and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "That no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so terrible as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar taken with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.
For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excesses of any kind, it is INVALUABLE.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Fallacies Corrected and Sophistries Exposed.

THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR RECORD.

Speech of Gen. Hawley--Are You a Johnson Man?

Success of the Union Ticket Anticipated.

The President's Talk with Two Connecticut Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALLYN HOUSE,
HARTFORD, Friday, March 30, 1866.

This is Fast Day throughout the State, a fast day appointed by the authorities as an occasion for penitence and prayer for the good and bad people of this greatly distracted Commonwealth. Surely, if ever people needed to repent, the Democrats here and hereabouts are in the category, especially such of them as edit and control "Opposition" newspapers, whose columns teem now-a-days with falsehoods as malignant as they are unavailing. The more timid Unionists, too, would not be materially damaged by a little reflection, and a wholesale abstinence from the flesh diet of doubt and fear on which they have fed their bodies politic during the past ten days.

Ordinarily, the election of a Governor of the little State of Connecticut does not rivet the attention of the nation, nor seriously affect the proceedings of our country's Legislature, but just now the pending contest possesses elements of interest of sufficient gravity to induce the personal observation of the President, the personal attendance of half a score of Senators, and the comment of all the newspaper press within the radius of five hundred miles. How great a fire a little matter kindles, said Job, or some other saint who boiled over with indignation at the rumpus kicked up in the Judic world by some trifling sinner. How great a matter a little fire kindles, echo we, as, looking calmly and without prejudice at the strife, the passion, the heat and the misrepresentation of our Connecticut friends, we see that all that there is of doubt, or fear, or apprehension, arises from the meagreness of a report of one of Gen. HAWLEY'S speeches and the Iscariotism of a loud-mouthed temporizer puffed into momentary notoriety by the breeze which normally resulted from his own blowing. The coming election will result as it should, in the return of Gen. HAWLEY as Governor of the State, and the rejection of Mr. ENGLISH, as sure as the sun will rise and set to-morrow. And such a result is the only one which good, true, Union-loving, ANDREW JOHNSON supporting men dare pray for, the only one for which they are earnestly working, the only one which ANDREW JOHNSON ardently desires.

A GLANCE AT THE POSITION

will render the matter clear to our readers. On the 14th of February last the Union Convention met pursuant to call, to issue a platform of principles and nominate candidates on the State ticket. Gen. HAWLEY, who has been for many years prominent in the local councils of the party, who served with great gallantry and signal success during the war, was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, with Mr. BABCOCK, the Collector at New-Haven, a strong Johnson man, and the acknowledged exponent of the President's personality in the State. It was well known that the Convention was divided in opinion on the question of negro suffrage, and on other points of national interest, but all parties agreed to ignore such elements of discord and to stand shoulder to shoulder on the right platform—the platform of love of the Union and devotion to the great underlying principles of liberty and universal justice. To Gen. HAWLEY attaches the responsibility and the honor of the draft of the majority of the resolutions, among which, and prominent, we find the following

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT,

which was received with cordial applause and unanimous approval, its text being as follows;

Resolved, That we unite our lamentations with those of the nation over the grave of the honest, unflinching, patriotic and sagacious statesman ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose name will stand by the side of that of WASHINGTON while the Republic endures.

Resolved, That we gladly express our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON, who braved secession in the Senate, and defied armed rebellion in Tennessee; who sprang from the people, and is identified with all their interests; and we do pledge him our hearty support in his labors for a just, complete and permanent restoration of the Union.

Standing squarely on this platform Gen. HAWLEY was then presented as the Union candidate for Governor, and made a brief but eminently honest, praiseworthy address of acceptance, in which he pledged himself to the support of the principles embodied in the resolutions. (Strange, too, considering that he wrote them.) The Convention adjourned and its members went home to work, while Gen. HAWLEY took off his coat, so to speak, and prepared to stump the State. Prominent among the supporters of Gen. HAWLEY before the Convention was a person of whom the people for the first time heard during the canvass, Mr. Postmaster CLEVELAND, of Hartford. Before the war Mr. CLEVELAND was a Democrat of purest ray serene, also a subordinate clerk in a dry goods store, without superfluous means, of no political prominence, and entirely devoid of personal influence. As did many Democrats in the early days of the war he left the ranks of that party, became a devoted lover of his country, joined the Church, talked loudly and frequently in public places, and so recommended himself to the Republicans of the city as to win their regard, their confidence and esteem. He lost his place in the dry goods store, but kept his situation in the party, and when appointments were made, he went, we are assured by the Chairman of the State Committee, to influential men in the State, pleaded poverty, loyalty, and all that sort of thing, winding up with a petition for a loaf and a fish. On the strength of their representations he was made Postmaster of Hartford, and since that time they tell me he has been cutting up Copperhead Jack continually. With his alleged tribute demands, his alleged petroleum ventures into the coffers of timid country Postmasters we have nothing to do, but if he has done a tithe of the mean and contemptible things they charge him with, he must indeed be entitled to the degree of D. D., with its original signification. At all events he continued openly his connection with the Union Party, and went into the Convention as a friend of Gen. HAWLEY, and until within a fortnight worked hard for his election, saying he would rather lose a thousand dollars than have him defeated.

In the meantime Mr. ENGLISH was nominated by the Democratic Convention and the canvass went on. Both parties labored actively and with great energy. Gen. HAWLEY spoke nearly every night and was making evident headway when it was attempted to bluff him by a surprise question. It will be remembered that in a pretended report of

GEN. HAWLEY'S SPEECH

at Norwich, it was stated that some one asked, "Are you a Johnson man?" To which he replied bluntly, "No, I'm nobody's man but my wife's." This we are authorized by Gen. HAWLEY explicitly to deny—not that he did not say those words, but that in replying to the question, in a speech of some three-quarters of an hour, he showed conclusively that neither he nor anybody else could say, without qualification, that he was the "man" of this, that or the other public personage. As the matter has attained widespread publicity, and is calculated to do great injustice to the General and his position, we have procured the following reliable report of what did take place on the occasion referred to. It is now printed for the first time, and is, as will be seen, a very different matter from the Democratic version:

While Gen. HAWLEY was upon the platform waiting to address a crowded assemblage, a telegraphic envelope was put into his hands containing the following questions, which had been posted about the streets, and he answered them as follows:

First—Do you indorse the President's views as expressed by him in his veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, so called, and his speech delivered in Washington on the 22d of February last?

When I saw the bill carried by the votes of thirty-six able Senators of the Union Party, though I had not carefully studied it, I thought it was undoubtedly a well-drawn, judicious bill. When the veto message appeared, *I acknowledged the force of many strong objections to the measure*, even after Mr. TRUMBULL'S able answer. But had I been in the Senate, doubtless I should have voted with the thirty able Senators, men selected from the loyal nation because of their superior wisdom and patriotism, to pass the bill over the veto. But it is now the true course to *so modify the bill as to meet the President's views* if possible. The whole system is but temporary. We ardently hope that the liberal action of the South, in the full sense of the phrase, accepting the situation and giving fair play to the black man will render such measures unnecessary. *There should be as little interference as possible with the right of a State to govern all classes of its inhabitants, and I said four months ago that there could scarcely be a greater interference than the President's Bureau.* Yet our national honor, yes, our honor not only as Christians and as statesmen, but as *gentlemen*, is pledged to the abolition of Slavery in fact as well as in name, and to the protection of the essential civil rights of the black man. I sincerely believe that the President fully accepts and assumes this obligation. I would by no means attempt to build up and sustain schools and churches by Federal action—all that belongs to the people, and to State authorities. The Federal Government has no business to meddle with it. Now if this bill won't do let us try another; if that does not succeed, let us do the best we can with the present law, which many think sufficient, as it can remain in effect one year after the war shall be legally and technically declared closed. We are in pursuit of a good end and object, a good work to be done, and not of a quarrel between the President and the Congress, both of whom we elected to carry us through this momentous period. And as to the second branch of the question, the President's speech of Feb. 22. If the concealed individuals who ask these questions will come to my next meeting and point out specific paragraphs in that speech, I will discuss them. The speech is not here, but probably my opponents in addressing me to ask if I approve what was said concerning Messrs. SUMNER and STEVENS. I thought that the President spoke with undue severity of them, for I regard them as eminently able and patriotic, even though differing with some of the ideas of each, more particularly Mr. STEVENS' plans for reconstruction, and his financial theories. But how ridiculous to attempt to decide a great election and turn a State over to the enemies of the Union Party upon these grounds. We teased the great-hearted, patient LINCOLN like a family of ill-governed children, and he endured it cheerfully, perhaps yielding ultimately all we asked. Mr. JOHNSON has a different temperament; more like the rest of us; when he is struck, he strikes back, and each of the gentlemen referred to, had used expressions, to say the least, not soothing or conciliatory. But it is difficult to see how the men who bitterly fought JOHNSON, STEVENS, SUMNER, and all the loyal men and armies, through the long war for national life, can make of these questions of taste or personal feeling, the party issues that shall carry them into power.

Q.—Are you in favor of an immediate restoration of the Union upon the basis approved by the President? In other words, are you a Johnson man, or do you adhere to his enemies?

[Upon the first point Gen. HAWLEY dissected at length the several steps in reconstruction, approving them himself, but defying his opponents to pretend to approve. We condense his remarks.]

The President refused to acknowledge the lawful existence of a single one of the civil officers in those eleven "sovereign States of right entitled to all their privileges," as our opponents say. He virtually deposed them all. Was he right? By virtue of his powers as Commander-in-Chief, he appointed Provisional Governors of all these States. What was this but usurpation and despotism if the theory of our opponents be sound? We all say that he was right in peremptorily informing them that it would not be endured that they should tax their people to pay rebel debts. Upon our opponents' theory, what right had he to interfere with State debts? And we all say that he did right in telling them that they should declare *null and void*, not simply repeal the ordinances of secession. What does the Democracy say? We say that he did right in telling them to repeal their barbarous slave codes and give the black man the rights of a freeman. The Democratic State Convention instructed Congress to legislate for the white man, and the negro would get along well enough! Moreover, the President declared over his own signature that were he in Tennessee, he would urge giving the vote to black men who had honorably borne arms, or who could read and write, and he advised Gov. SHARKEY to impress a similar policy upon Mississippi. Does Mr. ENGLISH approve this? I do. But further, if a sovereign State performs one act more solemn than another, it certainly does when it amends the State or national Constitution, and in this, if in anything, a State should be left to its own deliberate action. Yet the President dictated—I mean just that—dictated to the rebellious States the adoption of the great amendment. In this he only spoke for the loyal nation; but one year ago the Democratic State Convention heartily applauded the denunciation of Mr. ENGLISH as a moral coward for voting for the amendment, and declared it an outrage upon the rights of the States, and an eternal barrier to union. The President declared in his Feb. 22d speech, with reference to the Southern States "when they have given sufficient evidences of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted when they yield obedience to the law, extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored," and Mr. FESSENDEN and Mr. SUMNER cried "so say we all." Our end, then, is the same. Let Congress diligently inquire. Let it legislate wisely when it can decide the great question of fact, and not of law, in favor of the South; then how gladly we shall all welcome a complete restoration based upon universal justice. The Democracy demand an immediate restoration as they call it. They ask no security for the future; they would wipe out the entire past, discharge every traitor in prison, call home every wandering rebel, remove every disability, repeal every test oath, welcome the Congressmen elected solely because of brilliant services for treason, practically reënslave the negro, and strike hands with the rebels of unchanged hearts. They would compromise the South for the loss of slaves, scale down the National debt, assume Rebel State debts, and by a return to the old ideas of aristocracy and caste pave the way for further terrible convulsions in the not very distant future. This is their plan for a speedy restoration. They ask if I am a Johnson man. I have tried to be wisely and justly my own man. I was a devoted admirer of Mr. LINCOLN, but I never called myself a Lincoln man. Nobody more sincerely respects and admires Gov. BUCKINGHAM than I do, but I do not call myself a Buckingham man. I have labored during the war in the cause in which Mr. JOHNSON has been engaged, but I wear no man's livery. I will not agree to indorse all that any man has said, much less to approve in advance all that he will do. I am nobody's man but my wife's. I endeavor to stand by the flag, and our State and our nation.

"Are you in favor of extending the right of suffrage to negroes in this State, or of forcing the same on the Southern States?"

As to their voting in this State, I do emphatically favor it; we admit none to the right who cannot read. As to the rest of the country, I wish that all the States, or three-fourths of them, would cheerfully agree to an amendment leaving the regulation to the States, provided only that none be excluded because of race, color or religion. They will not do that, and I do not favor any attempt to directly extend the right of suffrage by Federal legislation. All these things come best when they come from the deliberate judgment of the people after they have been fairly convinced of the truth. I frankly answer the questions, though my individual views in detail upon national affairs are not at all involved. *I stand fairly and squarely upon the platform* of our State Convention, fraternally joining hands with all Union men, and viewing as a great calamity the possible return to power of the enemies of the war and its objects.

These questions purport to be signed by the "Johnson Club." I never bet, but there are friends here ready to wager that not one of the members ever voted for JOHNSON; that not one of them went to the war; that if there are as many as fifteen of them, there are two or three who ran away from the draft; that not one of them ever subscribed as much as twenty-five cents for war purposes; and, finally, they are ready to wager that there is no such club at all.

Now, if anyone can make out from that that Gen. HAWLEY is a "bitter opponent of the President," he is a smarter man than any of the Union men in Connecticut, every one of whom indorses ANDREW JOHNSON—every one of whom will vote on Monday next for Gen. HAWLEY.

In the meantime the Democrats were working quite as actively for the success of Mr. ENGLISH. The Congressional record of this very pleasant, but not overbrilliant gentleman is well known. He voted consistently with VALLANDIGHAM and that cheerfully patriotic set throughout. He voted against GREEN CLAY SMITH'S resolution that the rebellion should be put down, and the only decent vote he did give was on the Constitutional amendment, to fail for which was a simple self-acknowledgement of stupidity and short-sightedness. He has never pretended to be anything else but a radical Democrat; he is too honest a man to seek advancement by pretending at this late day to convictions which he did not entertain when their advocacy meant something. He was consistent to himself throughout the war, enjoying the intimacy of prominent opponents of the Administration and its measures, and never once peeped a huzzah for the right side yet. Yet now we find his friends boldly and audaciously trying to elect him Governor, because forsooth he, as an individual, concedes that *certain acts* of the President are right and just. The dust they kick up is for the sole purpose of blinding the people. Who will vote for Mr. ENGLISH? Democrats. Who in Connecticut opposed the war, sneered at the late President, and ridiculed the efforts of our armies? The men who supported SEYMOUR, EATON and ENGLISH. Who said that the soldiers of Massachusetts—assassins—should never cross Connecticut soil to slaughter their Southern brethren? A Democrat who to-day supports Mr. ENGLISH and expects to succeed Vice-President FOSTER in the United States Senate. Why, the leading Cops of Connecticut can with difficulty conceal their chuckling over the row they have created by their misrepresentations of both Messrs. HAWLEY and ENGLISH. No man who voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON will vote for ENGLISH, and none who voted for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON will vote for HAWLEY. I say "man." Mr. Postmaster CLEVELAND has turned tail, and will cast his vote for Mr. ENGLISH, but as the people hereabouts have a different title for him, I don't care to interfere, and so I leave him out of the list. With this state of things apparent, with the brilliant Union-loving soldier record of Gen HAWLEY and the undeniably Copperish record of Mr. ENGLISH before the people, it is strange indeed that any one should for an instant doubt in which way the election will turn.

"But," say many good brothers who love Gen. HAWLEY, who admire his pluck and patriotism, as much as they dislike Mr. ENGLISH and dislike his record, "how about that dispatch of President JOHNSON to Postmaster CLEVELAND?" Why, bless your honest souls, it was a joke, a rare bit of rich humor, best appreciated by its distinguished author and very keenly regretted by the little-great man to whom it gave a ten days' notoriety. What in the name of common sense should the President have said? CLEVELAND writes, I am supporting Mr. ENGLISH, who supports you, and if you don't like it, here's my resignation. To which the President replies: "I am glad you support me; I approve of that, and your resignation is returned." (Free translation.) He says nothing about Mr. HAWLEY, nothing about Mr. ENGLISH, nothing about the election, and what is more to the point, he *wouldn't say* anything about them or it, and the Cops who managed the affair returned with a metaphorical flea in each ear, and CLEVELAND'S resignation in their pocket. Mr. JOHNSON knew very well that the issue in Connecticut had no bearing upon him; it was to be a local election of a local officer, and he neither had the right or the inclination to interfere. To this it may be added that Gen. HAWLEY had a prolonged interview with President JOHNSON in the presence of Vice-President FOSTER, whereat he spoke substantially as in the foregoing replies, with which the President was not only satisfied but greatly pleased. But, why then did Mr. CLEVELAND, the only Federal officer in Connecticut who has deserted the ranks of the Union Party, turn from his allegiance and place himself under the flag of the enemies of his pretended faith? That's a question I can't answer, but the faithful Union men of the State do not hesitate to say, that he sold himself deliberately, out and out, Iscariot fashion. Whether he did or not is of no earthly consequence; he was never known before, and when the election is over he will be forgotten.

In this connection the following

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT,

as reported by Messrs. INGERSOLL and BURR, may be of interest to those who prefer to believe the insinuations of such men as CLEVELAND rather than be guided by the beacon light record of the President himself. Here we have his own ideas and preferences in his own words:

Mr. BURR—We have come, Mr. President, as loyal citizens of the State of Connecticut to have a talk with you concerning the pending election in our State.

The President—That is a matter gentlemen, which I do not propose to interfere with. Your local politics should be decided among yourselves.

Mr. BURR—But we sustain your restoration policy, your veto message, &c., and our candidate, Mr. ENGLISH, indorses your position unequivocally, while Gen. HAWLEY and those who support him are opposed to you and your policy.

The President—The personal opinions of candidates will make little difference. The platform of both parties express clearly political positions, and I understand that my political friends—those who sustain my policy—in the Union party, are satisfied with their party platform. Indeed I believe the resolutions of the Union Convention were reported by a personal friend of mine—Mr. BABCOCK. But as I have said to you, it is a local election, and I have no desire to interfere one way or another.

Mr. INGERSOLL—But the issue in the State is between the friends of your policy and its opponents. Party lines have been drawn on that issue.

The President—I don't so understand it. But if it were true, that would not affect my conduct. I can conceive how such an issue might be forced by designing politicians for the purpose of securing political advantage; and if it has been so forced, it has been done on the sole responsibility of your men, without any sanction or intimation from my administration.

Mr. BURR—M. CLEVELAND, postmaster at Hartford, has openly avowed his intention to support Mr. ENGLISH.

The President—I know he has, but he does it on his own responsibility. I tell you it is not my purpose to interfere with the election. I refused to interfere with the election in New-York State last Fall, and also with the recent New-Hampshire election. I am President of the United States; whatever policy I maintain is of a national character, and it would poorly become me to take sides in any local elections of the country. My political position is understood. I stand here to defend the Constitution, as I took an oath to do, and when great public measures, which are under my control, require my sanction or disapproval, it is my duty and privilege to act; but to step down into the local contests of a State is no part of my business.

Mr. BURR—You have not accepted Mr. CLEVELAND'S resignation?

The President—No, I have not. I approve of his political action in upholding my measures and policy, as I approve of other men, who may entertain different views as to their duty to party. I would not remove him because he supports one man for Governor, any more than I would remove another man for supporting a different candidate. Let me make this plain. Taking the ground, first, that I will not meddle with local elections, I follow it up consistently by making no tests in the political conduct of any man who receives his appointment from me. I prefer men, of course, to sustain my policy; but if they do not sustain it I shall not ostracise them.

Mr. INGERSOLL—You have heard the gentlemen who were here the other day report that you declared yourself in favor of "the success of the Union party," intimating that you desired Gen. HAWLEY to succeed.

The President—I did tell them so, and I frankly stated that while I preferred men to adopt my policy, there was no necessity of going outside of our party organization, in cases of differences of opinions, to fight our battles. I told them that I stood upon the platform of principles adopted by the last Union National Convention.

Mr. BURR—(insinuatingly.) Then you didn't mean the last Union National Convention, the Democratic Convention?

The President—Hardly. If I remember correctly that Convention pronounced the war a failure, and cried for peace when armed treason stood defiant and sought the life of the nation.

Mr. BURR—But, Mr. President, you seem to forget that your restoration policy is the one great issue in our favor.

The President—No, I do not. I have already told you my views on the subject. I take party platforms, not the individual opinions of men.

Mr. BURR—We sustain your policy unequivocally.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Yes, that's the point.

The President—Perhaps you do; but do you mean to tell me that this is not done, as I have already intimated, for partisan effect—to deceive the people, in order that you may thereby obtain power? I cannot yet forget the record of the Democratic Party. It opposed the war; it placed obstacles in the way of the Government, while we were grappling with the enemies of the Union; it denounced my lamented predecessor as a usurper, and classed me as an enemy of my country because I gave up all to crush the wicked rebellion; and it hardly seems possible to me that such a party could become converted so suddenly into lovers of the Union, professing to be its best friends.

Mr. BURR—(Aside to INGERSOLL.)—What time is it Colin?

Mr. INGERSOLL—It is about time to go.

The President—Hold on, gentlemen; don't be in a hurry. I wish to have you understand this matter. I was speaking about the sudden conversion of the Democratic party. I have been in public life too long to be deceived, by having men who violently opposed and denounced me during the war, now come forward and profess to be my special champions! I was elected by the Union party of the country—the party which sustained the war and crushed out the rebels. Hon, in spite of the opposition of Northern copperheads!

The following document gives the version of this interview by Messrs. BURR and INGERSOLL:

To the Electors of Connecticut:

The undersigned were introduced to President JOHNSON on Friday evening, the 23d inst., by Gen. ROUSSEAU, a member of Congress from Kentucky, and a personal friend of the President, who had previously assured us that the President, in view of the success of his restoration policy, so vital to the welfare of the Union, desired the election of Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH in Connecticut. Gen. ROUSSEAU remained with us during our interview with the President.

We stated to the President that we had called to ascertain beyond question or doubt the position which he took in a late conversation with Gen. HAWLEY and Messrs. OWEN and GRISWOLD, of Connecticut, a report of which had been published, and which we believed did not fully represent the President's sentiments as expressed upon that occasion.

He said he had no views to conceal; that the present crisis demanded frank avowals, and he had publicly made them. He hoped there would be no deception practiced upon the people.

We read to him the dispatch of Messrs. OWEN and GRISWOLD to the Republican meeting in Hartford. He expressed surprise that the gentlemen had omitted an essential part of his remarks. He said he did stand upon the principles of the Baltimore platform, the object of which was to restore the Union, and that was his object now. He did desire the success of the Union Party.

We then said, it is claimed in Connecticut that when you say you desire the success of "the Union Party," you desire the election of Gen. HAWLEY, as the party that supports him calls itself "the Union Party."

He replied, that he meant by the Union Party at this time, the party which supports his Union restoration policy, whoever they may be, and no others. He did not consider those who opposed his policy as belonging to the Union Party. There should be no misrepresentation in this matter; he considered that the welfare of the Union depended upon the success of his restoration policy.

The President then remarked that Messrs. OWEN and GRISWOLD should have reported him as saying that he was the friend of those who supported his policy, and the opponent of those who oppose it. The question, said he, of my restoration policy is now the paramount question, and all who oppose it are my opponents.

We assured the President that if those gentlemen had so telegraphed his remarks, we should not have been here this evening.

The President then said, the principles of my restoration policy are fundamental. No man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time. That is impossible. In New-Hampshire it was claimed that both policies were supported, which of course could not be; but after the election it was claimed that a radical victory had been achieved.; He trusted the people would not now be deceived.

We then handed to the President the resignation of Postmaster CLEVELAND. He took the letter, read it over carefully and remarked: "I this morning read in the *Intelligencer* Mr. CLEVELAND'S late speech at Hartford. It is a good speech. He takes the right ground." He then read Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter again, and in our presence signed upon the back of it his approval of Mr. CLEVELAND'S course, and calling his Secretary, requested him to put it into an official envelope and to direct it to Mr. CLEVELAND, which having been done, the President returned it to us, unsealed.

Our interview was exceedingly pleasant and entirely satisfactory to us, and we so expressed ourselves to the President on taking leave of him.

A. E. BURR.
C. M. INGERSOLL.
MARCH 24, 1866.

The election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. FOSTER is a matter of vital importance, depending largely upon the issue of the Gubernatorial struggle. If Gen. HAWLEY is chosen Governor, Mr. FOSTER will undoubtedly be reëlected; if Mr. ENGLISH is chosen, the probabilities are that Mr. "BILL EATON" will succeed him. Mr. BILL EATON is personally popular, and, generally speaking, is a "good-hearted fellow." As a politician he is of the calibre of ISAIAH RYNDERS; as a lawyer, of a Sessions practitioner. He was ever a loud-talking, bombastical personage, and since the war has made himself peculiarly obnoxious and singularly offensive by his expressions of hostility to its progress and aim, and his general tone of bitterness toward the soldiers. A more dangerous Senator it is impossible to imagine; a more perfect contrast to Senator FOSTER could not exist. Thus it will be seen that other considerations are to be weighed beside the personal beliefs and opinions of Messrs. HAWLEY and ENGLISH, and among them the highly important one of who shall represent Connecticut for the six years to come in the Senate Chamber of the nation.

As I write, the busy click of the telegraph register brings in good tidings from all parts of the State. With a judgment as sound its tact is admirable, the Union speakers and press throughout the Commonwealth have dropped the Presidential issue as foreign to the canvass, as a something dragged in by the Democracy to make discord and trouble.

Large meetings are held to-night in various places, eloquent speakers are everywhere refuting the fallacies and exposing the sophistries of the men who a year ago found no words sufficiently expressive of their contempt for JOHNSON, but who to-day would pretend to be his most ardent admirers and endorsers, and from many points come unmistakable signs of the caving in of the house that Cleve built. The Postmasters throughout the State decline to take stock in any more of his little schemes, and stand manfully and honestly upon the "old original Jacob's of a platform."

Hartford is peculiarly busy, and its people are greatly excited. Every man's name is down, every man's vote is counted, every man's intentions are declared, and turncoats are by no means numerous.

Let us do the Cops justice. Not a man of them will vote for HAWLEY any more than he would have voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON—not one of them, and with the exception of Petroleum CLEVE, not one who voted the true-blue ticket proposes to desert his friends and seek reward in the camp of the enemy.

I crave pardon for this overlong letter, and yet the half is not told. Suffice it to say that the politicians—crowds of whom throng the spacious corridors of the Allyn House nightly—are unanimous in the opinion that the State will go for HAWLEY and the Union ticket by a majority of not less than 2,500. If he does as well as this it will be grand; if he goes in by but 500 majority he will do excellently well.

HOWARD.

Great Meeting at Bridgeport—Speeches by Gen. Banks, Gov. Boutwell and Gen. Hawley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, March 30.

The largest political meeting ever assembled in this city is now in progress. The announcement that Gen. N. P. BANKS, Gov. BOUTWELL and Gen. JAS. B. HAWLEY would address the citizens, has drawn together people from the neighboring towns of Eastern Trumbull, Monroe, Huntington and Fairfield, and the crowd was so great that it was found necessary to open another hall, so that at the present time there are two large and enthusiastic meeting in full blast. The English men are plainly taken by surprise; they were not prepared for such an outburst. When Gen HAWLEY and Gen. BANKS stepped upon the platform the enthusiasm was unbounded. There is quite a large conservative element in this city, and the Democrats have been very persistent in their endeavors to make those who entertain these views vote with them; but the cloven foot has been too apparent. They believe they can do President JOHNSON more good by remaining in the original Union party. No matter what their differences may be on national matters, they are determined to elect the regular Union ticket, and they will, next Monday. Gen. BANKS made a powerful speech and so did Gov. BOUTWELL. Gen. HAWLEY, the Union candidate for Governor, made a speech exceedingly friendly in tone to the President, and disclaimed the idea that the present election could be justly considered as involving the approval or disapproval of the people with regard to the policy of President JOHNSON. The canvass of the State, it is said, gave HAWLEY his election by about 2,000. S.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hitch in the Legislature on the United States Senatorship—Correction of the Associated Press Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 30.

Senator LUDLAM, of Cumberland, N. J., who offered a resolution to go into joint meeting in the New-Jersey Senate on Thursday, corrects the Associated Press dispatch heretofore published, as follows:

The dispatch of the Associated Press in regard to the vote in the New-Jersey Senate on the resolution to go into joint meeting to elect a United States Senator, is likely to lead to a mistake on that subject.

The vote was ten in favor of the resolution and nine against it, and the resolution was lost because of a previous resolution which had been passed by Mr. SCOVEL'S voting with the Democrats to make a majority of the whole number, eleven, necessary to pass the resolution.

The ten votes given in favor of going into joint meeting comprised all the members elected as Republicans, except Mr. SCOVEL, who voted with the Democrats against it.

The Senatorial Question in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Friday, March 30.

Both Houses to-day adjourned over to Monday next. No action whatever has been taken on the Senatorial question.

Doubts are expressed as to the probability of a joint meeting at all. The prominent candidates now are ALEXANDER G. CATTELL and JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, March 30.

The steamer *Oriental*, from New-Orleans for Boston, ran ashore at 5 o'clock this morning on Hedge French, Vineyard Sound, but was assisted off by the steamer *Manchaneti*.

The steamer *Neptune*, from New-York for Boston, passed Wood's Hole at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Propontis*, for Philadelphia, sailed from below this port this morning, having repaired the slight damage to her machinery.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Business in the Legislature—Grand Rush of the Latter Days—Passage of the Niagara Frontier Police Bill—Sodus Canal Bill—The Next State Fair—Appointment by the Governor.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30, 1866.

The Legislature is being driven at the top of its speed at present. Members begin to appreciate the fact that the session is drawing to a close, and there is a general scramble to put forward bills. Many measures are hurled through without consideration, simply to get them out of the way. Day and evening sessions are held, and some of the members express the wish that the "eight hour law" could be applied to them. Everything is hurry-skurry and confusion. The "third-house" increases in numbers until the cloak-room has the appearance of a ward caucus. Every man among them is clamorous for something. And yet the avalanche of bills, bills, bills, continues! At every opportunity a new supply is fired into the Clerk's desk.

The file of Assembly bills has become so unwieldy in size as to be almost useless, and yet a prodigious number remain to be printed. The Clerks are almost worn out with labor; but yet with all the hurry, toil and trouble, hundreds of bills will be lost for want of time to consider them. Most of them, doubtless, ought to pass; the greater number are local measures, and the omission to pass them will occasion serious inconvenience and loss to somebody. The Empire State has within it a population one-fourth greater than the whole thirteen Colonies at the time of the Revolution. It is simply impossible to attend to all the legislative wants of this great people in one hundred days. But there is no help for it—except the next Constitutional Convention.

The Niagara Frontier Police Bill passed the House to-day, and when signed by the Governor will become a law. It authorizes the Governor to appoint Police Commissioners, and makes a police district out of the City of Buffalo and two or three agricultural towns. Nothing was shown before either House creating any necessities for the new Commission; it was not shown or contended that the present police of Buffalo is inefficient or corrupt. It was simply a partisan scheme to make a place for a few gentlemen in Buffalo, of not over fragrant reputation, whom the people would reject at the polls. Mr. LITTLEJOHN and Judge SELDEN refused to vote for the bill, as did several other Republican members. Many other gentlemen voted for it against their better judgment, freely stating that they believed the bill wrong, but yet they must vote for it on party grounds! It is to be hoped that this will be the last attempt to thrust partisan commissions upon an unwilling people.

The Senate to-day passed the Sodus Canal Bill, to which I referred yesterday, by a vote of 21 to 2. The dissenting Senators were Messrs. WOLCOTT and WHITE, representatives respectively of Oswego and Onondaga Counties. Through these counties flow the Seneca and Oswego Rivers, a portion of whose waters the bill donates to a private corporation to enable the latter to run a canal directly into the Erie at Clyde, and thence to Sodus Bay on the shores of Lake Ontario.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at a meeting in this city yesterday, decided to hold the next annual State Fair at Saratoga Springs.

Gov. FENTON this morning appointed WILLIAM H. BAKER, Esq., of Constantia, District Attorney of Oswego County, in place of Hon. S. C. HUNTINGTON, of Pulaski, who has resigned on account of ill health.

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the act in relation to the Croton Aquedu

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Alleged Principal in the Robbery—Interesting Watching Each Other—Exciting Contest for the Reward—A Portion of the Stolen Bonds

The extraordinary consequent upon the arrest of one of the persons alleged to have been implicated in the recent robbery of the Hartford Trust Company, and the subsequent arrest of Mr. Lorenzo Jones on the charge of having in his possession a portion of the stolen bonds, have been the most exciting in the history of the Detective Bureau. Ever since the robbery was committed the detectives have been working on the case, and the arrest of Mr. Jones is the culmination of their efforts. The arrest was made by Detectives Burns and Hawley, of the Bureau, and Detective Hall, of Hartford, who have been working on the case for the past week. Mr. Jones was arrested at his residence, No. 1,209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last evening, and was taken to the Bureau, where he was locked up. He was arraigned before Justice Ford, in the Tombs Police Court, this morning, and was remanded to the custody of the officers until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he will be taken before Justice Ford, in the Court of Special Sessions, for examination. Mr. Jones is a man about 50 years of age, and is a resident of Brooklyn. He is a member of the firm of Lorenzo Jones & Co., dealers in coal, with offices at No. 1,209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 1 Broadway, New-York. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Board of Trade and Produce Exchange. He is a man of family, and has a wife and children living at his residence in Brooklyn. He is also a member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. He has been in business for many years, and has always borne a good reputation. He is said to be worth about $100,000. He is also said to be a heavy speculator in stocks, and to have been a heavy loser in the recent panic. He is also said to be a member of the Stock Exchange. He has been under the surveillance of the detectives for some time, and they have been watching his movements closely. He was followed to the Hartford Trust Company's office on Wednesday, and was seen to enter the office. He was followed to the Grand Central Depot, and was seen to purchase a ticket for Hartford. He was followed to Hartford, and was seen to enter the Hartford Trust Company's office. He was followed to the Hartford Depot, and was seen to purchase a ticket for New-York. He was followed to New-York, and was seen to enter his residence in Brooklyn. He was followed to his residence, and was seen to enter the house. He was followed to his residence this morning, and was seen to enter the house. He was followed to his residence this afternoon, and was seen to enter the house. He was followed to his residence this evening, and was seen to enter the house. He was followed to his residence this evening, and was seen to enter the house. He was followed to his residence this evening

NEW CROP TEAS.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO
BUY YOUR STOCK
OF
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

The present is a good time to lay in a Stock of Teas for family use, as our Teas are now

ALL FRESH NEW CROP
AND VERY FINE.

The Company are now receiving the New Crop Teas from the "BEST MOYUNE GREEN TEA DISTRICTS and the BEST BLACK TEA DISTRICTS OF CHINA;" and they have also completed arrangements so as to receive Teas from Japan, via San Francisco and the Isthmus, in less than half the time heretofore required. The Company received one of their largest invoices by this route in the UNPRECEDENTED SHORT TIME OF

SIXTY DAYS

from the City of Kanagawa (Japan.)

THE GREAT SECRET

of the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is in the fact that their rate of profit is based upon ENORMOUS SALES with a small percentage. The extent of business done enables them to buy Teas by the CARGO and to SELL THEM AT THE USUAL CARGO PRICES, thereby saving from three to five profits to the consumer, or about ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The retail trade of the Company is based upon a sale of 1,000 chests per week.

The Company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations, and fitted them up in a style of magnificence very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the Company to select localities that cannot fail to convene all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities. The prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores mentioned below, as may best accommodate them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of Teas and Coffees will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The Company sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90—best, $1 per lb.
MIXED, 40, 50, 60, 70,80, 90—best, $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10—best, $1 20 per lb.
GREEN TEAS, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10—best, $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10—best, $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10—best, $1 25 per lb.
IMPERIAL AND GUNPOWDER—best, $1 25 per lb.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.—best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 30c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 503 EIGHTH-AV., near 37th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

CLUBS in the country supplied at the same prices as retail City customers, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

NEW CROP TEAS.

NOW IS THE TIME
TO
BUY YOUR STOCK
OF
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

The present is a good time to lay in a Stock of Teas for family use, as our Teas are now

ALL FRESH NEW CROP
AND VERY FINE.

The Company are now receiving the New Crop Teas from the "BEST MOYUNE GREEN TEA DISTRICTS and the BEST BLACK TEA DISTRICTS OF CHINA;" and they have also completed arrangements so as to receive Teas from Japan, via San Francisco and the Isthmus, in less than half the time heretofore required. The Company received one of their largest invoices by this route in the UNPRECEDENTED SHORT TIME OF

SIXTY DAYS

from the City of Kanagawa (Japan).

THE GREAT SECRET

of the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is in the fact that their rate of profit is based upon ENORMOUS SALES with a small percentage. The extent of business done enables them to buy Teas by the CARGO and to SELL THEM AT THE USUAL CARGO PRICES, thereby saving from three to five profits to the consumer, or about ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. The retail trade of the Company is based upon a sale of 1,000 chests per week.

The Company have leased extensive warehouses in the most central locations, and fitted them up in a style of magnificence very far surpassing anything ever before known in this country. It has been the aim of the Company to select localities that cannot fail to convene all sections of the metropolis and surrounding cities. The prices being uniform, customers can select either of our stores mentioned below, as may best accommodate them. By examining our list of prices, consumers of Teas and Coffees will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The Company sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90—best, $1 per lb.
MIXED, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90—best, $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10—best, $1 20 per lb.
GREEN TEAS, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10—best, $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10—best, $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10—best, $1 25 per lb.
IMPERIAL AND GUNPOWDER—best, $1 25 per lb.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.—best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 30c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner Church-st.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 503 EIGHTH-AV., near 37th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

CLUBS in the country supplied at the same prices as retail City customers, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 31, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE, FAUST; EVENING, at 8, LA FIGLIAINE.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-street.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 8 o'clock, COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT. The following artists have kindly consented to assist: Mrs. A. Mixsell, Soprano; Mme. Fleury-Urban, Contralto; Mr. J. R. Thomas, Baritone, and Mr. Theodore Thomas, Violinist. Conductors, Signor L. Albites and Signor Abella.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 7½ o'clock, OTHELLO. Mr. J. Newton Gotnold as Othello, and Mr. Charles Barron as Iago.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 8 o'clock, SINGLE LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Smith, Young, Ringgold, and Williamson; Misses Mary Gannon and Fanny Morant; Also, LADIES AT HOME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 7½ o'clock, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME and CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 7½, BESSY WILD, THE THIEF-TAKER'S DAUGHTER; O'NEIL THE GREAT, or, OLD IRELAND AS IT IS, and JOHN SMIDT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 31, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. EVENING, at 7½, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 31, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE; EVENING at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, in his great original TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP, and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 31, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ELEPHANT HUSKEE-DOREE, TAMING A BUTTERFLY, THAT'S MY SISTER, SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR, &c., &c.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY, March 31—Exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, March 31, commencing at 9 o'clock. The first great Exhibition of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c. THE PRINCESS AFTER THE BATH.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were reported: Authorizing the Comptroller of New-York to borrow money and issue stock for the improvement of docks and piers in the City of New-York; increasing the compensation of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police; for the improvement of Broadway pavement, between the Battery and Fourteenth-street; increasing the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Central Park; to create the Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund. The bill to incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Company was passed. The report against allowing the German-American School Society of New-York to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund was agreed to.

In the Assembly a bill was reported to prevent cruelty to animals; also the bill to repeal the Soldiers' Voting Law; also the bill to authorize the County Clerk of New-York to appoint an assistant. A bill was introduced to authorize the taxation of stockholders of banks. The bill to incorporate the Southwestern Land and Mining Company was passed; also the bill to establish the Niagara Frontier Police; also the bill relative to the adoption of minor children; also the following: To exempt the real estate of the National Academy of Design from taxation; to authorize the Comptroller of New-York to borrow money, in anticipation of taxation, for the benefit of the Fire Commissioners; to amend the act relative to the State Lunatic Asylum; for the consolidation of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company, with the Sinnamahoning and Portage Railroad Company of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL NEWS.

A concurrence of testimony indicates that the ex-rebels of Missouri are preparing to renew the guerrilla warfare. Many of the better disposed class of rebels in widely distant parts of the State have evinced of late a disposition to move to other States. Sixty late rebel soldiers, now in St. Louis, *en route* to Montana, state that they expect trouble from the acts of reckless men lately in the service of the rebels, and they wish to escape before the trouble which is sure to follow commences. Seven ex-rebels from St. Francis County, *en route* to Iowa to settle, give the same reason. An ex-rebel testified before the Grand Jury of Jackson County, last week, that many of the more desperate threaten to take to the bush in the Spring.

A Colorado exchange of the 10th says that Gen. CONNOR has reached Denver *en route* for Washington. He reports the Mormons uneasy, but unlikely to revolt. With steadiness on the part of the Government, with the discovery of gold and silver mines in Utah, and with the *Vidette* to sow disaffection by spreading truth in the Mormon Church itself, CONNOR has no doubt of the right and speedy solution of the Mormon problem. The chief writer of the *Vidette* is Rev. N. MCLEOD. He is assisted by two or three of CONNOR'S captains, occasionally, and altogether they lead the Mormon Elders an uneasy life.

By a late order of the War Department the Military Department of Missouri has been divided into two parts. Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE will command that portion designated as the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth; and Brig.-Gen. MCCOOK the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that Senator WRIGHT is still confined to his house. He had intended going to Washington to vote on the STOCKTON case, and had a carriage at the door to take him to the depot, but his health would not permit the journey. It is doubtful if he ever resumes his seat in the Senate.

The Galveston papers say that real estate has greatly advanced in that city. Tenements and lots are selling for more than three times what they cost ten years ago. Meanwhile trade is good, and the grain market is rapidly filling up by importations of corn, by thousands of bushels from New-Orleans.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says a large part of three companies of the Forty-eighth Ohio Regiment stacked their arms the other day and refused to do duty, on the ground that orders from Washington for their muster out had been disregarded. Colored troops arrested and now guard the insurgents.

The body of Senator FOOTE arrived in this City last night, in charge of several United States Senators. At an early hour this morning it was sent on to Rutland, Vt., where the funeral will take place on Monday next.

Mr. THADDEUS SCOTT, a Chicago merchant, was strangled to death yesterday afternoon while at dinner with a friend at THOMPSON'S Restaurant, No. 294 Broadway. The remains were removed to the New-York Hospital and the Coroner notified.

Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH delivered a lecture on the subject of "Habit," in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

THEODORE YATES, who murdered Policeman CHARLES CURRAN on the evening of the 1st of October, 1864, was yesterday sentenced in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer to twenty years imprisonment.

Gens. MEADE and THOMAS, having finished their business at St. Louis as members of the Special Army Board, have left that city, the former going to Philadelphia and the latter to Nashville.

The sloop-of-war *Quinnebaug* will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at 9 o'clock this morning. She is 831 tons burden, and will carry ten heavy guns.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, of the Department of Kentucky, has resigned, and returns to Carlinville, Ill., where he will devote himself to legal pursuits. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS succeeds him.

Efforts are making to establish a Law School in connection with Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., and one will be started next Fall if twenty students can be found.

A telegram from Louisiana indicates that recently in the Parish Iberville, six fine plantations sold for less than the machinery upon them originally cost.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, thirty additional inspectors were appointed to serve during the months of April and May, their duty to be to inspect every house in New-York and Brooklyn. It having been reported that certain politicians of Yonkers are striving to have Yonkers detached from the Metropolitan Sanitary District, the Board adopted a resolution protesting against the move. The Board received tidings of an additional $100,000 having been inserted in the tax levy for sanitary purposes during the current year. It was hinted that if the street-cleaning contractors do not immediately comply with the conditions of their contract, the Board may be constrained to undertake the work.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of GUSTAVE WEISS, a German, 63 years of age, who was accidentally run over by Metropolitan Fire Engine No. 6, on Thursday night, in Greenwich-street. The testimony in the case showing that the eyesight and hearing of the deceased had been defective, and that the driver made every possible exertion to prevent the catastrophe, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Cunard steamship *China*, Capt. Inglis, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at her dock at East Boston at 10 o'clock on Thursday, making the run from Halifax in 28 hours, which has never been beaten, and only equaled once or twice since the line to Boston was established, over a quarter of a century ago.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the banking office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., corner of Pine and Nassau streets. It is supposed to have originated from the heater. No documents of value were destroyed, and the total loss will not exceed $2,000.

There was no Stock Exchange Board held yesterday, (Good Friday,) and no transactions in the Gold Room. A few sales of Gold were made on the sidewalk at 127½@¾ ₱ cent., and some quotations made for the Railway shares. On Wall-street there was a considerable business in Government securities at full rates, and in Bills on London at 106½@106⅝ ₱ cent.

Business was more generally suspended yesterday than on any preceding Good Friday. The Stock Boards, Gold Room, Petroleum, Mining and Builders' Exchanges were closed all day. The leading banking and commission houses on Wall-street did little or nothing beyond the execution of peremptory orders. The banks were comparatively idle. The Produce Exchange was the only important commercial centre open for traffic. In the produce line, the main features were increased animation and firmness in Wheat, Corn and Barley, with less activity in Provisions, Cotton, Petroleum and Whisky, at less buoyant prices. In general merchandise, no extensive movements were reported.

Libels Upon the President.

The fertility of invention and recklessness of assertion of those whose political stock-in-trade consists of enmity to the President, are tempting them to play on the intelligence of the American people at the same time that they attempt to inflame their passions. Their modes of warfare are as disgraceful as some of those practiced by the late rebels. They have exhausted the possibilities of personal slander and vituperation, and finding that this is already losing its power, (we warned them it soon would become powerless when they began it,) they are concocting charges against President JOHNSON of entertaining the most violent revolutionary purposes, and of an intention to commit the most fearful political crimes. To cool-headed people, possessed of a fair degree of reason and digestion, it will seem all but incredible that there are before us at this moment some half a dozen journals (we suppose we could by looking further find twice as many) which, in leading type, accuse the President of compassing the overthow of the Government by a *coup d'état*, and of usurping supreme power by military force. This, too, not in sarcasm, as sane people might suppose, nor as an exercise with intellectual sky-rockets, but with that sort of hydrophobic earnestness which is so often a characteristic of those who are swayed by other forces than reason, led by other guides than conscience, and have other aims than the triumph of justice. We take the first of these articles at hand and quote from it as follows:

"We do not mean to say that the President at the present moment thinks of carrying his point by force. But he is surrounded by desperate men, and the most dangerous advice is poured into his ear incessantly by individuals and public papers. The Copperhead and rebel press, North and South, has already familiarized itself, as well as those who are under its influence, with the idea of a *coup d'état*. The President may not yet countenance the idea, but the country has seen and heard enough of ANDREW JOHNSON to know that the violence of his temper, heated by agencies the effects of which are beyond calculation, may at any moment override what there is left in him of sober judgment."

An imploring appeal is them made to Gen. GRANT that he will not leave the country for a European tour at such a "critical juncture," as it is known "*he* will never permit himself to be made a tool of in an unlawful and sinister enterprise;" and the President will thus find it "difficult to find an instrument for a revolutionary act among the other chiefs of the army." The President is thus to attempt to use the army, in some way or other, as an aid in his projected *coup d'état*; and Gen. GRANT, as the active head of the army, is conjured to employ the influence of his position to thwart this desperate scheme. That such a fanfaronade should be written, and repeated and reiterated, may seem as absurd as it is criminal; but it is evidently believed that even such charges will find an abundance of credulous listeners, else the intelligence of the country would not be insulted by their being put forth in journals of the most extensive circulation and at points widely apart.

If those who make these charges were to indulge in the needless trouble of giving any appearance of a basis to them, they would doubtless find it in such utterances of the President as his annual message delivered to the present Congress, in which he defended in so masterly a manner the principles of the Constitution. They would find it in his first Veto Message, in which he urged the limitation of the Executive power in all feasible ways. They would find it in the second Veto Message, in which he argued for the rights of the States as reserved by the Constitution, and exercised his legitimate power to prevent encroachment upon them. They would find it in his efforts to extend the scope of Congress and make its membership coterminous with the Union. They would find it in his rapid reduction of the army. They would find it in the antecedents of his public life, in the opinions he has uniformly expressed, in his supreme regard for the popular will, in the character of the Cabinet he retains, and in the preparations he has made for the awful deed he is to do. And if they failed to find a basis for such base and foolish charges in either or all of these things, then they could do again as they have already done, and fall back for a basis upon their own malignant fancies.

The Civil Rights of the Freedmen.

The question of thorough protection for the freedmen of the South in their civil rights is one which is in no degree affected by the President's last veto. These rights *must be secured* by wholesome laws. The people of all parties here are agreed upon that point. And the *Evening Post* is entirely right in saying:

"We do not insist that they shall be taught at the expense of any Southern State, but we do insist that they shall be permitted to have schools; we do not insist that they shall vote, but the loyal part of the nation is fully determined that they shall be protected in their persons and property; that they shall have the right not only to earn but to recover their wages; that they shall be made safe against wrong and outrage of every kind; that they shall have the right of free speech, of peaceable assembling together, of petition."

This view of the question is altogether sound. And it is satisfactory to find the *Express* coinciding in it to this extent:

"There is much more reason in this than in most we read in the radical papers, and if left to themselves the Southern States will no doubt grant substantially all that is here urged. It is for their interest to protect the colored men in all their just rights, and, like most other people, they will no doubt act in their own interest."

The question with honest men of both parties in Congress is simply how far the South ought to be trusted. The ruling class there have not generally been found blind to their own interest. They are, on the whole, as well "posted" in regard to what is likely to redound to their special benefit as most other people. And considering that of the old class of slaveholders there cannot remain to-day more than three hundred thousand, there does seem to be no very terrible risk in trusting something, at least, to the mere self-interest of this minority for a guarantee against the enactment of local laws bearing unjustly against the freedmen. Be this as it may, fair compromise ground can and must be found between the President and Congress before the session closes. Such ground cannot be found until men of strong and honest purpose come together in frank conference. There is nothing, thus far, in the acts or the disposition of the Executive to prevent such a conference. On both sides minor points must be yielded. The country demands loudly that some compromise ground shall be found. A minority of extreme men ought not and cannot be allowed to prevent this. The majority in Congress, we should hope, is at issue with the President solely on the question of ways and means, and not on principle. It will be a permanent blot on the civil history of this country, then, if a fair and honorable basis of conciliation between the two branches of the Government shall not be found, which shall prepare the way for a satisfactory and enduring reconcilement between the North and the South. Every day's delay will make the task more difficult.

The Connecticut Election.

The canvass in Connecticut is spirited and exciting. The persistent efforts of the friends of both candidates to extract or screw from the President an expression of preference, has confused and bothered both parties. The President, with quite enough to occupy his time and thoughts legitimately, endeavored to keep out of Connecticut, leaving her electors to act upon their own convictions.

In the future, judging from the knowledge we have of the proclivities of the rival candidates for Governor in Connecticut, Gen. HAWLEY is finally to become an opponent, and Mr. ENGLISH a supporter of the Administration. But this is not the whole question. Striking out the candidates for Governor for a moment, let us consider the relative position and principles of parties in Connecticut. Gen. HAWLEY was nominated and is supported by the party of the Union, by which the Government was nobly sustained during the war. Mr. ENGLISH is the representative of a disloyal party, by which, so as it had power, the enemy was aided and comforted. The Democracy of Connecticut, led by THOMAS SEYMOUR, was as unfaithful to the Union during the recent war as the Federalists of Connecticut were to the War of 1812. The Copperheads of Connecticut, who now profess so much regard for the President, reviled and traduced him for standing by the Union. They opposed his election as zealously as the Republicans supported him. The success of the Democratic ticket would be claimed everywhere as a Copperhead triumph. This is not by any means the "entertainment" to which we can "invite" our friends. It is better that Gen. HAWLEY, even if he has made his bed with SUMNER and STEVENS, should be elected, than that the good and true men of Connecticut should be beaten by a party that gave a cold shoulder to the Government during its war to preserve the Union.

The Fisheries.

If, as the *Evening Post* announces, our right to fish where we please is clear, we need not question the disposition of the Government to maintain it. Such, however, is not our understanding of a question which has occasioned difficulties between England and America for half a century. The Reciprocity Treaty settled the fishery question during its existence. We have thought proper to terminate, or rather to allow the treaty to expire; and this reopens the fishery dispute. While the Government will protect our fishermen up to the range of waters free to our use, we cannot afford to embarrass other pending questions by trespassing the "avoirdupois of a hair" beyond it.

A large portion of the people of Canada sympathized with the rebellion. Infernal conspiracies were hatched there. Confederate pirates and murderers found protection in the petty courts. C. C. CLAY, in a letter just published, informs JEFFERSON DAVIS that nine-tenths of the people of Canada were friends. These facts and allegations determined and terminated the Reciprocity Treaty. And of course we must accept all the consequences.

It, as one of these consequences, our fishermen are restricted, there is no cause of quarrel in that. We do not here undertake to say precisely where our rights end, or where those of England begin, because the question has ever been in dispute. But if we accepted concessions in the Reciprocity Treaty as an equivalent for advantages conceded to the British Provinces, in refusing to renew the treaty, our former relations to the question are resumed.

The fisheries are, as they have been during long years of discussion, a delicate and irritating question. Reopened, unfortunately, *both Governments should bring their calmest judgment to its consideration.* In the meantime journals should not, by arbitrary assumptions, encourage our fishermen to precipitate collisions.

The intimation of the *Post*, that the State Department, either prompted or had knowledge of our article on this question, is simply absurd.

The United States Senator Question in New-Jersey.

The ejection of Mr. STOCKTON, though a question on which men might honestly differ, was, in our opinion, a just determination of the question. If the matter had been of form merely, as some suppose, Mr. STOCKTON would have kept his seat, for it is evident by the vote, that it was not decided in a partisan spirit. The Legislature prescribes the mode and manner of electing United States Senators. But that mode has not unfrequently been departed from, but in no case has a Senator been considered rightfully chosen who failed to receive a majority of the votes cast. Mr. STOCKTON lacked one vote of a majority, and hence was not duly elected.

But his ejection brings fresh trouble. The Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, by whom the free action of Congress is restrained, has thrust his oar into the New-Jersey Legislature. Mr. STEVENS addresses the following letter to a member of the New-Jersey Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1866.

Hon. James M. Scovel, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourself or nothing. A Copperhead is better than a twaddler.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

This is significant, alike in its teachings and its temper. Its design is, either to get a Senator of his own stripe, or to defeat an election. Mr. STEVENS prefers a "Copperhead" to a loyal Republican, devoted to the Government and Union. We see, in this letter, the *spirit* which reigns paramount in the House of Representatives, and which seeks to control the action of a Republican Legislature.

Working Men's Clubs.

An association which has accomplished much in one of our lower Wards—the First—in raising up the poorest and most ignorant of the street children by means of an industrial school, is now just trying another experiment, which will be of great public interest.

It is known to some of our readers that persons in England seeking to struggle with the evils of intemperance, and to supply virtuous amusements to the masses, have hit on the happy idea of "Club-Rooms for Working Men." These are founded or assisted in the foundation by a society called the "Working Men's Club Union," and then are supported entirely, or in part, by petty subscriptions from those who frequent the rooms. It was seen by the originators of this British association that a great part of the evils which afflict the youth of the poorer classes come from a very legitimate instinct—the desire of amusement in the spirit of sociality. When a young man has finished a hard day's work in a factory or shop or on the street or on the docks, he cannot be expected to go back to his close and crowded room in a tenement-house and read instructive books. It is only here and there, one in a thousand, with a strong intellectual taste, who will perform such an improving task.

He dislikes his poor quarters; he wants society; he is eager for something which can make him forget his wearisome labor and petty cares. He has no opera, or lecture-room, or concert, or picture-gallery, or social parlors, or clubs to frequent, like the man of the richer class. Even the theatres may be far away from him, and expensive for his means. He has but two places of social amusement near by—the dance-saloon and the liquor-shop—both centres of vice, crime and debauchery.

In the latter he finds his club, his social party, his light and warm room, papers, a chat over the events of the day, and the glass which drowns care and causes toil to be forgotten. This is his lyceum and lecture-room; his pleasant resort by day and night.

If the liquor-shops were, for instance, such an "institution" as a Bavavian beer-garden, where the man comes with his sister or his wife, and sits for hours amid pleasant surroundings, talking, and reading his newspaper, and where heavy drinking is not common, it would not be so objectionable. But the American liquor-shop is a place where men drink standing, of the most fiery and poisonous liquors; where no woman comes, except in intoxication, or herself to drink heavily; where the ruin of families begins; where violence revels, and murders are nurtured, and the character of the young is first bent hopelessly to evil, and the habits of the old are confirmed in the most brutal debauchery.

The New-York corner-grocery and rum-shop is the seminary of crime and the nucleus of all that is degraded and depraved in the City. How is its influence to be met among the young men of the laboring classes? We can see that now they drift naturally into such places of sociality, and that when frequenting these, their downward course is too often certain.

The true remedy, which must be more and more applied by our benevolent public, is *the creation of innocent and virtuous amusement* for the masses. We believe that such a magnificent means of popular pleasure as the Central Park, for instance, does more to check intemperance and lessen vice in New-York, than can ever be estimated. So will it be, if we can open picture-galleries for the people, and museums, and such wonderful combinations of recreation and instruction as are afforded in the English Sydenham Palace. The Cooper Institute in New-York also acts powerfully in this direction.

But a very simple and easily formed means of keeping laboring young men out of liquor-shops is the opening of "Reading and Coffee Rooms." If these are made light and warm, attractive, and with a good furniture of papers and books, and above all, a place where young men can sit and chat and smoke, without being obliged by good fellowship to drink, they may do inestimable good. Many entertainments can be contrived in them, such as concerts, lectures, experiments in chemistry, private theatricals (if thought advisable) and recital of humorous pieces.

A gymnasium or bowling alley is sometimes a good adjunct, as an attraction; and checkers, backgammon and dominoes should be admitted.

The First Ward Association are about opening such a room in Trinity-lane, near Rector-street. If a reading room succeeds in this Ward, it would in any district, as this contains the lowest and most ignorant population of the City. The competition with the liquor shop is a most difficult undertaking. All the chances and the experience of the past is on the side of the latter. Vice thus far in the Anglo-Saxon communities has had her own way. Our people seem to have no invention or genius in making virtue attractive to the masses. If a truly social nucleus can be established in that Ward for the young men, it will become a centre of good influence, and will be imitated throughout the City. The experiment is worth making.

The Civil Rights Bill and the Judiciary.

There has been an attempt in some quarters to defend the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, which the veto message speaks of as interfering with the independence of the Judiciary of the States, not on the ground that these provisions are inapplicable to any judge who decides in accordance with State laws, but on the ground that a judge who should so decide would be properly punishable, because he would thus be transgressing the laws of the United States.

We can perhaps put this matter in a clearer light before some minds by referring to cases which have arisen under former statutes. The Fugitive Slave Law, for instance, declared that any one who hindered or obstructed the rendition of any fugitive should be punished by fine and imprisonment. Now, suppose in a case under that act a State judge had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before him a fugitive slave while in the custody of the claimant, and had then, on considering the case, come to the conclusion, as some of our State judges did do, that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional, and had thereupon ordered the fugitive to be discharged, would it not have been considered a most extraordinary stretch of Federal power if the law had provided that that judge for such his decision should be punished by imprisonment or fine? And yet that would have been a case in which a State Judge had not obeyed a law of the United States, for he has hindered the claimant in obtaining possession of his slave.

Would it not have been thought a monstrous usurpation of power on the part of Congress, if such a clause had been put into the Fugitive Slave Bill as would have sent to jail as for an offence against the laws of the United States all the members of the Legislatures of the States which passed Personal Liberty Bills?

We are aware that the purpose of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and that of the Civil Rights Bill were diametrically opposed to each other. But does that make any difference in this question of the power of Congress to adopt provisions of law having such an effect upon the Judiciary and the Legislatures? We do not see that it does. If it would have been an usurpation for Congress to punish a Northern judge for refusing to be bound by the Fugitive Slave Law because he did not in his conscience think it constitutional, it seems to us to be very much the same thing for Congress to attempt to imprison a Southern judge for deciding that the first section of the Civil Rights Bill is unconstitutional.

Our people should not lose sight of the great importance of the independence of the Judiciary. That a judge should be held to decide the law according to his conscience, and that, having done so, he should not be punished for it, are fundamental principles. We do not in any of the States punish a judge by fine and imprisonment for even an unjust and illegal decision. The Constitution of this State, for instance, provides that a person shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. But if a judge should sentence a man to imprisonment without that observance of all those forms of law which are embraced in the term "due process," the State does not fine and imprison the judge. He may be impeached, but in no other way can he be punished for it; or, if a judge should persist in deciding a law of the State unconstitutional after it had been decided otherwise by the Court of Appeals, he would not be liable to punishment. The only way to remove him would be by his impeachment, and after such impeachment he might be punished, if he had committed any offence.

We conclude, then, that a statute which should punish a judge for rendering a decision according to his conscience, and of that conscience it must be remembered he is the sole judge, would introduce a new and dangerous element into our system of Government. The whole theory of our Government requires that the Judiciary should not be trammelled in that way. And we cannot but express our surprise that a provision which can bear such a construction should have received the votes of so many lawyers as it did. Something must have carried away their judgment and blinded them to the real character of the measure they were adopting.

LES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA MER.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers of the *Courier des Etats Unis* for an early copy of VICTOR HUGO'S latest novel, *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, of which we gave a brief outline yesterday morning.

Amusements.

HACKETT IN BROOKLYN.—It is not often that the present generation of theatre-goers are permitted to witness the admirable impersonations of Mr. HACKETT, whose name and fame are known to older men as great in certain specialties. Once in a great while he consents to appear, and the amusement is sufficient to crowd the house, wherever it may be. On Monday next, under the management of Messrs. STUART and TAYLEURE, he opens at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where he will play for a too brief season a round of his most admired Shakesperian characters. The management is the only one which treats Brooklyn with any consideration, invariably providing a stock support worthy of its starry centre. This HACKETT revival under the auspicious direction of liberal managers, deserves to succeed, and will, without doubt, receive its desert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be two performances here to-day; in the morning "Faust;" in the evening MEYERBEER'S great opera, "L'Africaine," at popular prices.

CONCERT.—Mr. HARRY S ANDERSON, of whom we have recently written, takes his farewell concert at Irving Hall to-night. The occasion will, we trust, be properly remembered. Mr. SANDERSON will be assisted by Mrs. A. MIXSELL, Mme. FLEURY URBAN, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Signor ALBITES and Signor ABELLA.

POETICAL READINGS.—Mrs. A. S. MCFARLAND, of this City, will give "Readings from the Poets," on Tuesday evening next, at Steinways' Rooms. Her selections range from silver-tongued Spenser to fiery Browning and smooth-flowing Longfellow. The variety of her programme is attractive, and we have no doubt that the entertainment will be one of great interest.

MUTINY ON SHIP BOARD.—A mutiny occurred yesterday on board the American ship *Constellation*, of New-York, Capt. HOXIE, bound to Liverpool, while lying off Bedloe's Island, ready for sea. The crew refused to obey the orders of the Captain, who then called to his assistance the Harbor Police Boat, but as her officers could not force the men to do their duty, Capt. HOXIE was obliged to seek other assistance. Accordingly he proceeeded in a tug-boat down the bay to the United States cutter *Crawford*, Capt. KELLAM, who dispatched a number of armed men, under command of officers of his vessel, and had the ship brought down to Staten Island, and placed under the guns of the cutter, where she remained all night, and this morning got the ship under way, and proceeded down the bay, and finally left her at sea with the crew reduced to a proper state of obedience.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Among the various misrepresentations of the President in regard to his consideration of and action upon the Civil Rights Bill, is one emanating from a Boston paper and copied extensively, which, in justice to Mr. JOHNSON, should be corrected. The statement is, that there was a time within the nine days that the President held the bill, when he was well nigh resolved either to give the bill his signature or to permit it to become a law by the expiration of the time for applying his negative, and it is intimated by the authors of this statement, that other counsels availed to change his determination, &c. We have high authority for saying that there is not one word of truth in the statement quoted at no time during the period Mr. JOHNSON held the bill under consideration did he entertain a thought of approving the measure, or of permitting it to become a law by any act of commission or omission on his part; nor did he ever give utterance to anything on the subject that could have been construed into such a determination. The President had numerous voluntary advisers, eminent legal men in the nature of *amicus curiæ*, whom he was glad to meet, and to whom he gave attentive audience; but he did not intimate to any of those gentlemen what he proposed to do with the Civil Rights Bill.

MEMBERS GONE HOME.

A large number of Congressmen have taken advantage of the short recess and have gone North, intending to be here again on Monday. There is consequently a lull in speculation as to the probable action of Congress upon the Civil Rights Bill. Nothing has transpired to-day to change our estimate of the situation as stated in dispatch of last night.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

A large number of officials whose residence is in the State of Connecticut, left here to-day for that State for the purpose of depositing their vote on Monday next.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt for the month of March will be completed to-morrow evening by the Treasurer, Mr. SPINNER, and will be published on Monday over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury in the form it comes from the United States Treasurer.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

On inquiry to-day at the Treasury Department, it was ascertained that there was no authority for a recently-published statement that the Secretary would pay the May interest, due on Five-Twenty Bonds, early in April. There has been no such determination on the subject.

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company has a memorial before the House Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads, asking for an extension of the route from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The new line of mail steamers between New-York and the ports of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, touching at St. Thomas, will make the first trip from New-York on the 5th of April. The Company has a subsidy from the Venezuelian Government for carrying its mails, and has now made application to the Post-office Department for similar service.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The lettings of contracts for postal service in the Northwestern States will, it is supposed, show a large reduction of rates.

PROMOTION.

Major ROBERT MORROW, one of the President's Secretaries, has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, for uniform gallantry and good conduct during the war. This is by order of the Secretary of War. The commission is dated April 12, 1865, the day on which Major MORROW, then a Captain, was wounded in a cavalry fight under Gen. STONEMAN, at Saulsbury, N. C.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amount to $1,303,154 59; the gross receipts since the 1st day of July amount to $242,999,502 86.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

We are authorized to say that the statement in yesterday's *Tribune*, that the Secretary of the Treasury would pay in gold early in April the May interest due on five-twenties, is entirely without foundation.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMERS SACO AND MARBLEHEAD.

Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to fit up the steamers *Saco* and *Marblehead* as Apprentice School Ships, by the 1st of May, one to go to Norfolk and the other to Annapolis.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Dispatches received by the State Department show the progress of the cattle plague in England and Scotland. It is officially known that the number of cattle attacked for the week ending March 2, is 7,310.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT THE ARSENAL—TWO PERSONS INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon there was another explosion at the Washington Arsenal. A shell burst while two of the laborers were engaged in unloading it. One of them may possibly lose several of his fingers by amputation. The other sustained only a slight abrasion of the forehead by a fragment of the shell.

Since the explosion at the same place several months ago, by which ten persons were killed, this work has been carried on in sheds widely separated, so that an explosion in one cannot communicate to the others on the grounds. Very much of this kind of war material has recently been brought to the Arsenal.

THE RICHMOND CELEBRATION.

Your Richmond correspondent telegraphs to-night that the military authorities have not promised to protect the freedmen in their contemplated celebration on the 3d of April. He says the freedmen will protect themselves. There is a report in the papers that a delegation of Richmond people are here to remonstrate against the proposed celebration, and that they called upon the President for that purpose to-day, and further that the subject was under consideration by the Cabinet this afternoon. No such delegation has called on the President, nor has he received any official communication on the subject, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the matter was not referred to any form in Cabinet session.

To the Associated Press.

The Government has received advices from Richmond, Va., that the negroes of that city and the surrounding country are contemplating the project of having some public celebration on the 3d of April next, the anniversary of the fall of Richmond.

The *Evening Star* says Maj.-Gen. TERRY, commanding the department, has advised and warned the colored people not to attempt so imprudent a demonstration. But it appears that the movers in the affair are still engaged in perfecting the arrangements. It is needless to say that any such demonstration by the negroes will not be permitted by the Government authorities, and measures have already been taken to prevent any celebration of a public character.

Fire in Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Banking-house.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the banking office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., by the porter who has charge of the office. The flames were subdued without much difficulty, and the total loss, it is supposed, will not exceed $2,000. The fire originated beneath, or near, an alcove in which was a coil of hot-water pipes for heating the office. The precise origin of the fire cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been smouldering since 10 or 11 o'clock the previous evening, the office clock having stopped at that hour. The damage is confined entirely to the destruction of some old books and duplicate letters, the peeling off of the paint in the interior of the building and the tarnishing of the polished marble columns. All the valuable documents belonging to the firm, with a synopsis of all important correspondence, are placed in fire-proof vaults every evening when the office is closed. Many of these papers are in the slightest degree injured. Yesterday the business of the firm was proceeding as usual.

The little headway the fire made is doubtless owing to the fact that the building was a remarkably solid one, stone and iron alone being used in its construction.

Messrs. J. O. SEYMOUR & Co., stationers, who occupy the basement of the building, suffer a trifling loss by water.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. E. H. Carpenter, Milwaukie; G. R. Blanchard, Columbus, Ohio; M. A. Baldwin, Nevada; E. C. Lynde, Brandon; J. S. McIntyre, U. S. A., and Henry Bacon, Providence, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Peters, Penn.; G. R. Sawyer, Boston; Hon. P. Dishinson, Tenn., and Hon. J. Bingham, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Commodore Bowe, U. S. N., is at the St. Denis Hotel. R. A. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. G. W. Rose, Washington, and R. T. Wells, Washington, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. A. S. Berry, Baltimore; Hon. J. A. Poor, Portland; Hon. J. King, Baltimore; Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A.; Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, and J. F. Thompson, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

**Great Debate in Parliament on the New Reform Bill—The Press on the Reform Bill—Eulogy on President Johnson—Jamaica, Warand Choiera—Supposed Departure of Stephens for America—The Canandaigua—Sale of the Shenandoah

right honorable member for Calne spoke of the intelligence of the people in this way, of their combinations and associations. Why, we all know that they are reading, debating, thinking and combining, and they are well aware that in all our colonies, as well as in the United States, the position of their class is wholly different. Now, I think if you do not moderate your tone and your views with regard to the great bulk of the working classes, you will find your country gradually weakened by a constantly increasing emigration. And you will find some accident happening when you will have something more to do than you are asked to do to-night, under threats, and it may be under the infliction of violence."

Lord CRANBOURNE followed Mr. BRIGHT, but did not answer him. Formal leave was given to introduce the bill, and we shall have a longer and stronger fight over the second reading.

The reception of the new Reform Bill by the intelligent organs of public opinion, the Press, is as discordant as possible. It is at once the best and worst, the most and least satisfactory of measures. The only estimate of this kind I care to copy is that of the *Daily News*, which seems to take its cue from Mr. BRIGHT, and is a little alarming. It says:

"How is it possible to look facts in the face without recognizing that in actual truth the masses are the real depositaries of power? When it comes to actual dispute, in which both sides are determined, there is and can be no arbiter in the world save physical force. But the happiness of civilization lies in this, that physical force is controlled by reflection, and that it is expressed no longer by blows, but by the resistless weight of that new organ of power which we call public opinion. But who can say it is on that account less supreme? Where would Mr. LOWE, with all his ability and energy, be, if he attempted to stem the voice of five millions of Englishmen, even though he were to call his 175 electors at Calne to his aid? It is manifestly futile to pretend that if it came to such a push, any man or any party could stand against the majority. Our mobs may now rule if they choose, for no one can resist them, and they know it as well as we do. But since they do rule, it would be plainly better that they should rule by form, and should feel that the power they hold demands care in its exercise."

"*No longer by idows!*" What do you, just out of a tremendous four years' fight, think of that clause? What does England, shaking in its shoes at Fenianism, and suspending the *habeas corpus* in Ireland, think of it? And what are we constructing big guns and iron-clads for? If our mobs really ruled, how long would things remain as they are in this tight little island? And how much of either political knowledge or political power have two-thirds of the population of Great Britain, who have no more idea of the value or effect of suffrage, except its money value, than the kangaroos of Australia? But a political newspaper leader, written at high pressure, and at 2 o'clock in the morning, must not be criticised too closely.

The most remarkable article yet published in England on the present crisis in American politics, is contained in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 16th instant. It sustains President JOHNSON with a precision and force of logic I have not seen surpassed. "No English Judge," it says, "sitting calmly on his judgment seat, ever showed a clearer apprehension of the supremacy of the law as such, than President JOHNSON has now exhibited in the keenness of perception and vigor of exposition with which he has seized and enforced the fundamental principle of all constitutional government.... The present American Congress, by the mere circumstance of their being in possession of their seats while the Southern representatives are still outside the walls of the chambers, are in reality a body of men who would carry a *coup d'état* in defiance of the Constitution which placed them where they are. Their aim is to substitute their own will for the letter of the law of the land."

This article is not, remember, from a Tory or Conservative paper, or one of Southern sympathies, but one which is liberal, and has been for the Union from its first number. Perhaps no paper in England speaks with a higher authority.

We have this morning a set of tremendously long letters from Jamaica, and as varied as the opinions of the papers to which they are sent. Each special correspondent, out of the vast number of facts and lies to be found in that fertile and prolific island, takes what will suit his purposes, and makes out the case he is sent to sustain. The Commission will close its labors about the middle or end of March, and come home to report, and the report, whatever it may be respecting the outbreak among the negroes, cannot fail to be damaging to the characters of many of those engaged in its suppression. One officer, however, makes out that he flogged fifteen or twenty negroes a day out of pure kindness to them, which they appreciated so highly that they would come to him with their shirts off, saying, "Here, massa, me ready for flog." It was sworn before the Commission that the negroes considered this officer their friend, protector, and saviour, because he flogged them, kept them at work, and so saved them from worse punishment.

The new Government Bill for Jamaica has been passed without opposition, and an effort will now be made to redeem the island, not from Slavery this time, but from what many think worse evils—from idleness, vice, crime, and misery; from a steady relapse toward barbarism; from social, agricultural, and financial ruin. There are two millions and a half acres of fertile land wanting cultivators. As free laborers, the Jamaica negroes have thirty years steadily deteriorated, and are, in the opinion of the wisest statesmen in this country wholly unfit for political power. The problem now to be solved is how to convert them into honest and industrious citizens.

There is doubt that Prussia and Austria have been seriously considering the probability of hostilities. The Marshals of the Empire have reported satisfactorily, it is said, to the Emperor, respecting the results of war. The smaller German States would side with one Power or the other according as they are Catholic or Protestant, but how with the other Powers? England would, if possible, be neutral. It could scarcely join Prussia in defence of the spoliation of Denmark. Italy would naturally strike for Venetia, if not held in check by France, or by reactionary influences at home. Russia would be influenced by its interests in Turkey, and France would be, and perhaps at this moment is, the arbiter of Europe, where, in my opinion, not a gun can be fired without being subject to the Emperor's veto; nor can there be a war without important changes in European boundaries.

The cholera has broken out with great virulence on the Rhine, and may be expected to spread over Germany, Holland, Belgium and England during the approaching Summer. The cattle plague, now extending to the sheep, may be a modified form of the same baleful influence.

The concordat between the Holy See and the Mexican Empire has been concluded at Rome and forwarded to Mexico. It is therefore taken for granted that the new Empire is firmly established. Another indication to the same effect, is that the Empress CHARLOTTE has sent a commission to Europe to examine the best hospitals with a view to their improvement in the country, which has adopted her for its Empress.

The Head Centre has vanished. It is confidently stated that STEPHENS embarked this week from Cork for America, where, if this be true, he has doubtless ere this had a triumphal reception in Union Square. Mrs. STEPHENS is expected to follow him in to-day's steamer.

Ireland remains as quiet as it ever is. The police are picking off every man of military appearance and doubtful loyalty, by way of precaution, and they will be kept very closely in British Bastiles until the danger has blown over. Is there real danger? If one may believe a speaker at a Protestant meeting at Antrim the other night, the Lord Lieutenant thinks so. A lady was visiting at the vice regal lodge in Phœnix Park, and said to his Excellency, "I suppose your trouble about Fenianism is all over now." "Madam," said Lord WODEHOUSE, "before we rise from this table a dispatch may be brought to me, informing me of an outbreak or an invasion!" Dramatic, but doubtful.

Still, as Mr. BRIGHT told them in the House the other night, when speaking on the new Reform Bill, "Something is always happening." The most important events are the most unexpected. Just before the passage of the last Reform bill, all England was as quiet as possible. No meetings, few petitions; yet all at once the whole nation dared to burst out into mobs and riots, the ministry resigned, and parliament passed the bill.

The *Canandaigua* has arrived in the Mersey, after a visit to Belfast, where the officers were handsomely entertained, and a Presbyterian clergyman told them that all the despotisms in the world could not combat the combined force of England and America. I have not the least idea what despotisms the gentleman referred to, and I doubt if he had. If he meant Russia, Turkey or Japan, there may be some doubt whether America is disposed to unite with England against either, but clergymen who make speeches at public dinners are not always so clear as they might be. Capt. STRINGHAM said that since he had first landed in Ireland three weeks before, he and his officers had received nothing but kindness and courtesy. No reference was made to Fenianism, and "the proceedings were pleasing and harmonious." There, now, is a new phrase for the American reporters—"pleasing and harmonious," which in a country where a row or a shindy is the normal condition, where the people are habitually arrayed in two hostile camps, and a strong despotism is wanted to keep the peace, is, to say the least, worthy of notice.

The *Shenandoah*, which once started for America, and put back from stress of weather to Liverpool, where she has remained ever since, has been ordered to be sold by the American Consul. As she is an excellent vessel, well fitted and found, I think Mr. President O'MAHONY cannot do better than to buy her for a Fenian man-of-war. She has only to steam out of the Mersey, hoist the flag of the Irish Republic and commence operations instanter. Ireland, it is true, is not yet recognized as a belligerent, but her humor for fighting is so well known, that there is no doubt it would be readily acknowledged as soon as the first gun is fired, and whether that is done on sea or land is a matter of no consequence. It is the policy of Governments in these days to acknowledge accomplished facts, and the way to get belligerency acknowledged is to go to fighting. So if the Fenians will bid off the *Shenandoah*, and capture a dozen outward-bound steamers, always excepting those that carry my letters, there will be a good beginning, and the end will take care of itself, and justify the means. If Lord WODEHOUSE is in momentary expectation of an Irish outbreak or invasion, it seems a pity that he should be disappointed.

The young Duke of HAMILTON came of age on the 19th inst., and the event was celebrated by great rejoicings among the tenantry of his various estates. Here is a national custom of which you democrats over there have not the benefit. First of all you have no Dukes; you have no great estates with hundreds of tenant farmers and thousands of laborers; men owning whole counties, large towns and villages, appointing clergymen, sending members to Parliament, and so on. How can you hope to understand England, or England you, when the manners, customs and condition of things are so entirely different. The Duke of HAMILTON among his tenants, farmers, shopkeepers, &c., and the laborers on his great estates, is like a King among his subjects, and they celebrate his birthday with bonfires, illuminations, feasts and rejoicings, which is very picturesque and interesting.

Like the Divorce Court, the Bankruptcy Court is occasionally visited by distinguished and aristocratic personages. Lord G. TOWNSHEND, Lord GORDON, Earl BUCHAN and others have lately taken "the benefit of the act," and now we have the blood royal going through the whitewashing process. A discharge was lately granted to Lady GEORGINA AUGUSTA FREDERICA HENRIETTA CAVENDISH BENTINCK, a grand daughter of GEORGE IV., and Mrs. ELLIOTT, known in the world of letters as "Grace Dalrymple."

After much controversy, we are to have in London a day of humiliation anent the cattle plague. The Bishop appointed Friday, the 23d, a Friday in Lent being a good day for fasting and prayer; but as the Queen, who is the head of the Church, has selected that day for holding a Court, the Bishop has changed his fast to the preceding Tuesday, because to fast on a Court festival would be heresy to the Royal supremacy. This, however, will be an advantage, for if the Bishop's humiliation is any good to the rinderpest, two days gained when it is spreading so fast, and has got among the sheep, is a real advantage. A general fast should lower the price of beef and mutton.

I observe that the cattle plague has made a new attack near Antwerp, in Belgium. The farmers, being compensated for their cattle, did not take the necessary precautions. The Government sent officers to kill the attacked herds, and the people came in the night and dug up and carried off the carcases to make into sausages. A military force was then dispatched to aid the civil authorities, and a cordon drawn round the infection.

The Queen has come fully into public life, and is holding courts and drawing rooms. The Prince and Princess of WALES gave a dance a few nights ago, at which the whole column of the aristocracy appeared—the American Minister, Mrs. ADAMS and Miss ADAMS among the number. So London, at the court end, is gay once more. Early in April the two Italian Opera-houses will open in great force, with companies of wonderful sopranos, tenors, contraltos and bassos, that seem like regiments. Among the rest, we are to have Madame GRISI once more—to please the musical antiquarians, and for the same reason one of the earliest operas of MOZART, and operas of GLUCK, SPONTINI, and possibly other cotemporaries of Tubal Cain and Methusalah.

And Mr. CARLYLE hopes to be able to make a speech at his installation as Rector of the Scottish University on the 2d of April—a regular latter-day speech let us hope, as he has had time to get rested after *Frederick*. This last book was a long job, and Mrs. CARLYLE, who some years ago was considered a very brilliant woman, is said to have grown so tired of it, as volume succeeded volume, that she told an inquiring friend one day she wished the great FREDERICK had only died when he was a baby. If he and a few others had been nipped in the bud, it would have saved a great deal of work to their biographers. Had NAPOLEON died in early infancy, paper would now have been two or three cents in a pound cheaper.

Among the amusements of the season, we are to have readings by Mr. DICKENS—a long series, both in London and the provinces. An enterprising house here, which usually speculates in music, has offered him the largest sum probably ever paid a public lecturer. If you in America could let by-gones be by-gones, and forget a few things Mr. DICKENS wrote some time ago, I cannot imagine a greater success than he might have in giving pleasure to others, and gathering greenbacks for himself, than in an Atlantic cable lecturing tour. His talent as a reader is as unique and admirable as his genius as a writer. He does the one as the other, with a genuine inspiration.

Finally, the Abbé LISZT is coming over to produce a mass of his own composition, and as Paris has gone wild about him, and church seats are sold at ten francs, and every standing-place engaged before hand, we may expect here a corresponding excitement and prices.

MONADNOCK.

The Underground Railway and Mr. Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In asking a place in your columns for my memorial to the Senate to protect my rights and those of my friends, as originators and chief promoters of the underground railway project, I courted a full and complete investigation into my claims, not only before the Legislature, but the public at large. I am, therefore, glad to have the opportunity of learning from my friend Mr. VAN BUREN, the strong points of the parties who are now endeavoring to wrest the undertaking out of the hands of those who have spent several years and large sums of money in demonstrating its feasibility. It is satisfactory to me that he has not, in his reply to my memorial which appears in your paper of this morning, taken issue on a single allegation, or point setting forth my personal claims for consideration in the Legislature. He has, however, scarcely done himself or his associates justice in the charges he has raised against the Company with which I am connected. In regard to my personal rights, I shall not allow my case before the Senate to rest on Mr. VAN BUREN's default in not taking issue on my statements. I shall make it good by such incontestible evidence as will leave no shadow of doubt. I now ask your indulgence, to set my colleagues in the Metropolitan Company right with the public.

First—Mr. VAN BUREN asserts that the Company was organized "to do an act which was forbidden by the law, under which it was formed." Now, if this statement were true, I ask Mr. VAN BUREN why he did not make the discovery last year, when he was the warm and earnest advocate of the Company's Bill in the Assembly? Furthermore, why does he not quote chapter and section of the law? I think I am pretty familiar with that law, and I must say I have failed to find the clause referred to. There are several eminent lawyers, one a chief judge, corporators of the Company, whose acumen as counsel learned in the law, must be held to be a set-off at least, to Mr. VAN BUREN's. For his information, as well as the public, I beg to say, that the legal status of the Metropolitan Company was thoroughly discussed, and understood at the time of its organization. The General Railway Laws of the State were regarded as embodying all the machinery for working and managing a company. Hence they were made the starting point for our organization, and the necessary power to do the work was sought and ably advocated by Mr. VAN BUREN himself in the Legislature.

Mr. VAN BUREN's Company have adopted a similar method of obtaining the working machinery by proposing to incorporate the very same laws in their charter. Their corporate powers, if obtained, will be derived from the same source.

Secondly—Mr. VAN BUREN says, "articles grossly abusive of the Governor" appeared in the papers, because he declined to reconsider his refusal to sign the Metropolitan Company's Bill, thereby insinuating that the company had procured their publication. Now I totally deny the correctness of this insinuation. The most caustic article that I recollect having appeared reflecting on his Excellency, was one over Mr. VAN BUREN's own signature in the *Tribune*.

Thirdly—Mr. VAN BUREN lays great stress on a remark made by the President of the Metropolitan Railway Company, that he intended to abandon the undertaking. I am able to set this matter clearly before the public, Mr. BARNEY himself being absent from the country. During the Autumn he had a severe attack of illness, which for several weeks prevented him from giving attention to any but the most pressing business, and he intimated his wish to the Board of Directors to retire from an active participation in the management. At a later period, when his health had improved, and on the pressing solicitation of his colleagues, he consented to continue President, and up to the time of his departure took a very active part in the Company's affairs.

Fourthly—Mr. VAN BUREN's statement that "the entire company is in the hands of five or six persons," has evidently been made on incorrect information, and I have it in my power to set him right on that point also. At a meeting of the shareholders held on the 27th ult., to elect Directors, it appeared that only two instances of transfers of stock had taken place. As is usual in such elections, several others were represented by proxy.

Fifthly—Mr. VAN BUREN's account of negotiations for consolidating all the conflicting interests is entirely erroneous, and shows that he was not correctly informed of what really took place. These negotiations were managed by Mr. JAMES P. ROBINSON, and Mr. GILBERT of the opposition company, and myself on behalf of the Metropolitan Company, were the chief parties to it. I have a copy of a letter from Mr. ROBINSON to Mr. GILBERT, informing him of the rejection of an offer to guarantee half the franchise, when obtained to the Metropolitan parties, if they would assist in passing the bill reported by the Assembly Committee on Railroads. To show how my friends and myself viewed the matter, I quote from Mr. ROBINSON's letter as follows:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, (31st March.)

W. W. Gilbert, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have finished my mission, that is, an attempt to bring about a compromise upon fair and equitable and honorable terms, between two interests having a common object in view. * * I have failed without any fault of mine, as a party entirely disinterested, except to see the thing a success. The gentlemen with whom I have been working in your behalf, are willing to be met on terms of equality. * * Any arrangements based on an agreement to assign a portion of franchise yet to be acquired, is deemed of no binding force, and could be readily evaded, even with the honest intent on the part of those who make the agreement.

I am yours, very truly,

J. P. ROBINSON.

Now, I think this letter will put the saddle on the right horse.

Sixthly—Mr. VAN BUREN's own proposition to Mr. BARNEY, which he says was never replied to, (a circumstance I cannot explain, for I saw the reply that was prepared,) is proof of his making enormous demands on the Metropolitan Company. His proposition was simply for him, Mr. BARNEY, to give up his own company and join his, Mr. VAN BUREN'S. But this proposal is not half so "monstrous," as one I have in the handwriting, and signed by Mr. VANDENBURGH, in which he proposes to buy up the Metropolitan Company for the sum of $119,500—$12,500 to be paid in money some months after the bill shall become a law, and the balance in the Company's own stock.

Seventhly—Mr. VAN BUREN tries to make a point out of the fact that the Metropolitan Company has introduced a bill at the present session containing the clause objected to by the Governor. In reply I have to state that the Company thought wise to defer to the wisdom of the Legislature in regard to the necessary amendments to meet His Excellency's views, and they therefore presented the bill, leaving the proper modifications to be suggested by that body.

I regret to trespass so largely on your space, but the subject is really one of so much public importance, I feel I am warranted in doing so. Yours, very respectfully,

H. B. WILLSON.

ALBANY, March 27, 1866.

Pickpockets at the Matinees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to bring to your notice that last Saturday's matinee at the Academy of Music seems to have been an extra benefit for pickpockets, for a number of them made a rush at us from the main entrance, when the audience was dispersing, while a dozen or so of desperate-looking fellows lined the sidewalk opposite the main entrance, who were eagerly peering inside (no doubt to see if their further services were needed by their associates.) In vain was I looking for a policeman. How was it that we were left completely at the mercy of a large gang of ruffians?

A SUFFERER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER BY A FIRE-ENGINE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at No. 110 Greenwich-street, on the body of GUSTAVE WEISS, whose death was the result of injuries received by being run over by Metropolitan Steam Fire-engine No. 6, on the evening of the 29th inst., while the steamer was proceeding to a fire in Chambers-street. JOHN W. REGAN, the driver of the engine, testified that on the night in question he was driving through Greenwich-street, when he saw a man just in front of his horses' heads; that he shouted to him to get out of the way, but before he could stop his team the man was knocked down and run over. The son of the deceased testified that his father's "hearing was pretty good, but that his eyesight was bad, and that he had to wear specs all the time!" On this statement of facts the Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the driver of the steamer from blame. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 63 years' of age.

EASTER SUNDAY MUSICAL SERVICES.—The following is the programme of the musical service at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity: Sentence, "Jesus, Saviour of my soul," FRANZ ABT; Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover," &c., CHAPPEL; Gloria Patria, Nos. 1 and 2, GREATOREX; Glor a Patria, No. 5, CHAPPEL; Grand Te Deum in F, JACKSON; Jubilate Deo, H. G. GREATOREX; Psalm 2d at 2d verse, (Manoah,) H. G. GREATOREX; Glori Tibi, TAYLOR; Hymn 69, "Christ the Lord," &c., G. W. WARREN; Offertory, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," HANDEL; Communion, "Trasagion and Sanctus;" Hymn 94th, 2d verse, ALEFATON; Gloria in Excelsis, TALLIS. Evening Service.—Sentence, "So the day of rest declineth;" FLOTOW's "Martha;" Gloriss, MOZART; "Bonum Est," GREATOREX; "Benedic Anima Mea," AUGUSTUS TAYLOR; Psalm 47, "Willington," GREATOREX; Hymn 139, "Rock of Ages," WARREN; Offertory, "Consider the Lilies;" Doxology, "Old Hundred."

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.—About 12:10 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given, when it was discovered that the four-story brick building, Nos. 44 and 46 Vesey-street, were on fire. The flames originated on one of the upper floors of No. 44, occupied as a tobacco manufactory by F. W. BECK & Co., and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, they raged with such vigor that No. 46, occupied on the first floor by EDWARD COOPER as an agricultural implement and tool warehouse, and the other floors by HENRY MEYER, manufacturer of paper boxes, soon caught fire. The entire buildings were, by half-past 12 o'clock, wrapped in a sheet of flames, and it was evident when our reporter left the scene that the entire contents of the building would be destroyed, save those rescued by the Police and Insurance Watch, during the first few minutes after the alarm. No possible estimate of the losses can be given as the fire is still raging as we go to press. The firemen were working continuously to save the adjoining buildings from the flames.

STRANGLED WHILE AT DINNER.—Mr. THADDEUS SCOTT, aged 35 years, a merchant doing business in Chicago, Ill., was choked to death yesterday afternoon while at dinner with a friend at THOMPSON's restaurant, No. 294 Broadway. A piece of meat stuck in his throat, and before aid could reach him death ensued. The remains of deceased were removed to the New-York Hospital, and the Coroner was notified.

PERSONAL.—An English paper says that Sir S. M. PETO is unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties, or to any business in London, by an attack of illness of some severity, which detains him in the country.

The ALBION NEWSPAPER.—The *Albion* is said to have changed hands, Mr. YOUNG retiring. Mr. MORRILL is reported to be the present owner of the paper.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SENTENCE OF YATES FOR THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN CURRAN.—THEODORE YATES, or as he now calls himself, ANDREW YATES, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree in having, on the evening of the 1st of October, 1864, killed Policeman CHARLES CURRAN, of the Forty-second Precinct, was brought before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning for sentence. A great deal of interest was manifested, and the court-room was thronged with spectators. Hon. Judge SCRUGHAM arrived about 11½ o'clock, when District-Attorney MORRIS moved judgment in the case. Mr. G. T. JENKS, counsel for the prisoner, made a formal appeal for arrest of judgment. The clerk read the indictment and asked the usual questions, to which the prisoner responded as follows:

"I have only a few words to say; on the night of this homicide I did all I could to save myself from the commission of it, but it was forced upon me; if I had known that the man I shot was a police officer, in no deed would not have been committed. I would like to see the prosecuting officer placed in the same position that I was on that night and see how he would act; what I did was done in a panic and fright, and I tried all I could to avoid it; I thank my counsel for their efforts in my behalf; I can never thank them sufficiently. That is all I have to say." The prisoner then answered the clerk that his name was ANDREW YATES, born in Houston-street, New-York, was 23 years of age, and had once been in the State Prison. Judge SCRUGHAM, in passing sentence, referred to the fact that the prisoner had had two trials, and that to the zeal and ability of counsel he was indebted for the preservation of his life. His Honor also alluded to the confession of prisoner that he had been in State Prison before, and the Court did not consider it safe for him to go at large until he had attained an age when he would be less likely to offend the laws of society in a similar manner. The prisoner was then sentenced to State Prison for the term of 20 years. Counsel for defence asked that the court should be adjourned for the purpose of allowing a motion for a stay of proceedings, with a view of preparing a writ of error. The Court denied the motion and the prisoner was conducted to jail. On his first trial for the same offence, YATES was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A singular and perhaps fatal accident occurred in State, near Smith-street, yesterday morning. It appears that a plumber named JOSEPH BOSWORTH, residing at the corner of Baltic and Hoyt streets, was engaged in making an excavation on the sidewalk for the purpose of introducing gas pipe. A farmer named ABRAHAM STOOTHOFF, residing at Springfield, L. I., drove a horse and wagon from a stable adjoining the house, when the animal was seized with the blind staggers and fell bodily into the excavation. The plumber received nearly the full weight of the horse's fall. It was some time before BOSWORTH could be extricated, when he appeared more dead than alive. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Roundsman RIGGS and Officer RILEY, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, where the unfortunate man still lies in a precarious condition.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, while Mr. CURRIN and family, residing at No. 94 Sackett-street, were sitting in the parlor, they were startled by two discharges of a pistol and the whistling of balls through the room, having entered through a window pane. In examining into the matter two flattened bullets, which had struck against the opposite wall, were found upon the floor. Fortunately no injuries resulted. It was probably the result of a culpable use of firearms.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE JAIL.—The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer made a presentment in Court yesterday morning, in which they call the attention of the proper authorities to the present condition of the jail, which they deem entirely inadequate and unsafe in the custody of criminals, and the proper classification of the increasing number of persons charged with capital crimes and other offences, and suggest that action be taken immediately to remedy the evils resulting from an overcrowded state, by erecting a jail of sufficient capacity for the increasing requirements of the county, or such other action as the necessity of the case requires.

LAUNCH AT THE NAVY-YARD TO-DAY.—The steam screw gunboat *Quinebaug*, expected to be the fastest vessel in the navy, will be launched from the yard about 9½ o'clock this morning. There is a good deal of interest attached to this vessel, and the throng of spectators will doubtless be great.

The supply steamer *South Carolina*, H. H. GORRING, acting volunteer commander, from the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons, arrived at the yard yesterday. She brought home a number of invalids for discharge.

THE OTERO MURDER.—The case of GONZALES and PELLICIER, heretofore convicted for the murder of OTERO, was argued before the Court of Appeals, at Albany, on Thursday. No decision was rendered, and it is probable that some months will elapse before the Court can formally decide whether or not new trials will be granted the prisoners on the points raised by their counsel.

THE APRIL TERM OF THE CITY COURT.—The April term of the Brooklyn City Court will be commenced on Monday, before Hon. Judge REYNOLDS, when the calendar will be called. The first twenty cases will be taken up.

NEW-JERSEY.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the old starch factory in the upper part of Wayne-street, Jersey City. The firemen repaired to the scene soon after the alarm was given, but owing to the fact that a high wind prevailed at the time, the building was entirely gutted out. It was built of stone, two stories high, 200 by 150 feet in size, and was owned by Messrs. COLGATE & Co., doing business at Nos. 55 and 57 John-street, New-York, whose loss is estimated at $15,000, covered by insurance in various insurance companies. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the factory has not been in operation for the past three months.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Democratic primary meetings were held in the various wards in Jersey City last evening, to elect delegates to the City and Ward Conventions. In most of the wards the contest was very spirited, but so far as heard from, everything passed off in an orderly manner.

To the *History of Perfumes*, published some time ago in England, may be added the appendix that PHALON's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has attained a sale that was never before reached by any extract for the handkerchief in any part of the civilized world.—*Freeport Journal.*

Perfectly Safe in All Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of Children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Children having Worms

Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's

BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline for

cleansing and preserving the teeth.—A purely vegetable production, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., New-York City; W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., New-York City.

Marvin's Patent Door Locks

FOR HOUSES AND STORES.

THEY CANNOT BE PICKED.
THEY HAVE NO SPRINGS.
KEY WEIGHS ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
MARVIN & CO., 721 Broadway, New-York.
Also, MARVIN'S Patent Fire and Burglar Safes. Philadelphia.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

Will positively cure "Female Weakness" and all "Uterine Complaints" of women.
PRICE $1 50 PER BOTTLE. *Sold everywhere.*

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

The best Pill in the world. Does not gripe nor leave the bowels costive. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. *Sold everywhere*, and by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Kangaroo Boots.

SEAL-SKIN BOOTS AND SHOES.
We offer to our customers a new article (kangaroo skin) for Spring and Summer wear, which surpasses all other leathers in beauty of strength. Imported only by our house, and never before used in this country.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Specie Basis.

BOOTS AND SHOES reduced to a specie basis at BROOKS'. No. 275 Broadway. The largest and cheapest assortment in the City for ladies, gents and children. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Brown's Standard Scales.

Manufacture all kinds, and warrant every scale.
Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

A Novel and beautiful article for gen-

tlemen's toilet. The Patent Hard Rubber Neck Tie and Butterfly, now being introduced to the trade. They are neat, convenient and durable, and adjusted at once without pinning. Always retain their original shape and lustre, and in style and appearance, surpass any other description of tie now worn. Manufactured by the Valentite Comp'y, No. 163 Broadway, New-York, and sold by dealers generally.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in Amer-

ica. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. Just received, 10 cases latest styles French, English and Scotch goods, for the Custom Department.
BROKAW BROS.,
No. 629 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Union.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

3,500 Bricks per Hour with only two-

horse power are made by the NATIONAL, which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND THE TEST OF ALL WEATHER AND CLIMATES.
A. REQUA, Gen'l Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry

Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

What You Think or What You Don't

think makes no difference; your house can be successfully and satisfactorily protected from burglars with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters.—

The Great Blood Purifier, The Best Health Restorer and the most perfect Spring and Summer Medicine ever discovered. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses without steel springs to chafe. Supporters for the abdomen, the uterus and the anus, of the most approved kinds. All elastic suspensory bandages, wholesale and retail, at DR. SHERWOOD'S, No. 545 Broadway.

Ladies' Polish Boots, Balmorals, White

Satin Slippers and Gaiters, Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Cheap Soap—Pyle's "O. K."—good for

the Laundry, Bath or Toilet—becomes very hard, and unliable to waste. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch

Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for

Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss OFFICE, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Family Knitting Machines—Unequaled for plain and fancy knitting. No. 237 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,

Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-

ing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The last days of ex-President MARTIN

VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, vol. IV, page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—Jona s Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma," a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

This Blustering Weather, with its

searching winds and capricious changes, is a trying time for persons with weak lungs. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of consumption, are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, &c., is now being laid. Yet, any of these diseases can be effectually and speedily cured, in their incipiency, by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Why delay giving it a trial? It is sold everywhere.

To Sleep with closed Lips and prevent

Snoring! Use DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore gray hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a hair dresser, and is recommended and used by our best physicians. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price $2.

Mauger's Cloth Shipping Tags, most re-

liable made; at Victor E. Mauger's, 110 Reade-st., N. Y.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy

gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, March 29, THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Jas. A. Alexander, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock.

BRAINARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 29, MARY FRANCES, wife of Roswell C. Brainard, and daughter of William M. Harris, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Hewes-st., near Lee-av., on Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CASE.—On Thursday, March 29, on Staten Island, STEPHEN CASE, in the 80th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Staten Island Ferry.

CARHART.—In Brooklyn, on Friday,

FINANCIAL.

THE HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 9, 1866..... 253,559 22
TOTAL LIABILITIES..... 26,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865..... 201,588 14

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY M. TABER, THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE, ROBERT SCHELL,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG, WM. H. TERRY,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT, CHAS. G. SANDFORD,
THEODORE W. RILEY, STEPHEN HYATT,
JACOB REESE, JOSEPH GRAPTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU, L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,
WM. REMSEN, AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

BOOKSTAVER,
THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock. | American Telegraph stock.
Adams Express stock. | Russian American Telegraph stock.
United States Express stock. | Western Union Tel. Co. stock.
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock. | Insulated Telegraph stock.
National Express stock. | Bank, Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c.
National Bankers' Express stock. | Petroleum and Mining stocks.
Western Union Telegraph stock. | National, State, Town and County bonds.
United States Telegraph stock.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE,
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co. | National Express Co.
Adams Express Co. | National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co. | Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co. | American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co. | U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co. | Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co. | Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co. | Merchants' Express.

HENRY A. KEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Broad-st.
Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Stocks upon commission only: Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, Express stocks; Merchants', National Bankers' Express stocks; Merchants, National Exchange and Transportation Company.

HELLEN, McROBERTS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND STOCKS.

WANTED.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK,
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND
SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange, or sent to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the 1st mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, hereby give notice that the owners of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, and for a sale of the property, the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this city, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of the property.
GEO. W. STANTON, Jr., JOHN ELLIOTT, BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
New-York, March 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books closed from 19th instant to 3d proximo, both days inclusive.
FRANK K. McCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.
AMOS TENNEY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the "URAL MINERAL AND NEWBERRYAN COPPER COMPANIES will be held at the office, No. 17 William-st., Room No. 27, on March 31, at noon.
JAMES HARRISON, WILLIAM LEE, WILLIAM BOWERS, N. W. BURTIS,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866. Directors.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN directors of this Company, constituting the third class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 3d of April, prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELER'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 2, from 12 till 1 o'clock P. M.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, March 20, 1866.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of April next, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at Continental National Bank, New-York.
D. WILCOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINEKOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is levied on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office on the 2d inst., with interest from 31st inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to 22d inst., both days inclusive.
SAML. M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 34 Broadway, New-York, less Government tax.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
New-York, March 22, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS ON the Union Hotel property, Saratoga Springs, due April 1, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank, New-York.
LELAND BROTHERS.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866..... 381,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID..... 993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing, Bingham Townsend, Amos R. Eno, Silas Bronson, John Watson, Samuel Willets, D. A. Cushman, Thomas Smith, Dyer J. Smith, S. L. H. Ward, John Scott Boyd, I. S. Gouvia, George Griswold,
D. Henry Haight, Geo. A. Townsend, Charles P. Swords, Robert M. Bruce, A. Ymaze del Valle, Lawrence Turnure, Henry S. Leverich, Jacob Van Wagenen, John B. Willis, Preston H. Hodges, Walker Barnes, Henry Coster, Noah B. Hunt,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.
Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 20-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 120 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of individuals, banks and bankers solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

HANGAR & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.

In connection with our business in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.
Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. D. JAMESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.
We shall give special attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
New-York, March 1, 1866.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.
NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bunker Hill Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, at which meeting it will be proposed to authorize the trustees of said Company to execute mortgages to meet the liabilities of the Company; selling and disposing of the property of the Company for the same purpose as by deeding the Company, will be considered, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Parties unable to attend the meeting, are requested to send their proxies to the President, Mr. Hiram Barney, with their views of and as to the foregoing matters, and authorizing them to act at said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1866, to April 4, inclusive. W. H. Brown, A. T. Stout, J. S. Allen, J. W. Baker, John W. Hinchman, James Brown, L. C. Coe, B. P. Chatfield, S. M. Buckingham, Directors.

$20,000,000.
20 YEAR MEXICAN LOAN DUE 1885.

The Interest Coupons on Bonds of the above-named issue, due April 1, next ensuing, will be paid in Gold on presentation, on or after said date, at the Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

$5,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE house of the subscriber on the evening of the 23d of March the under-mentioned bonds. All parties are cautioned not to negotiate the same. The above reward will be paid for their return to
JOHN F. MOORE, No. 110 Madison-av.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to right draft.
All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

HENRY A. BOSTWICK,
No. 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
DEALT IN ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,
AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS STOCK,
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS STOCK,
ADAMS EXPRESS STOCK,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO will be held at the office of said Company, No. 79 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of such Company, and providing the means of liquidating its present indebtedness.
The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 10th April inclusive. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866. WILSON, Secretary, No. 85 Broadway.

BUSH SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual election for Trustees of the above Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Chambers-st., on MONDAY, April 2, at 12 M.
GEORGE K. DAVIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON AND PRIOR to January, 1866, from bonds issued by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.
M. BURNS, President, N. and C. R. R. Co.
New-York, March 24, 1866.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Long Farm Oil Company, will be held at their office, No. 1 New-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 11. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. APPLETON.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY EVENING and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 88 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-av. and Third-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,902,236 39.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 537 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Ass't.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 594 6TH-av., cor. 42d-st. Open daily. Interest allowed 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 14th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the time of closing the transfer books. The transfer books will close April 4, and open on the 16th prox.
By order,
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 5.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of April 5.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1866.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of Two-and-one-half (2½) per cent. on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending March 31, inst., payable free of Government tax, on and after April 18, prox., at the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to such shareholders registered in that city, and by the Treasurer, to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on March 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and will reopen April 19 thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF BURNTON'S BOOKSTORE.—In consequence of the extraordinary price paid or offered by other parties, with the hope, no doubt, of securing to themselves the benefits to be derived from the good-will of my old established book trade, I have built a store next door but one to the old stand, No. 296, for the purpose of retaining my trade and accommodating those of my customers who reside in the immediate vicinity. My principal place of business will open shortly after the 1st of May at No. 22 6th-av. with an extensive stock of books, music, stationery and fancy goods. R. BURNTON, No. 296 Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE A FINE LARGE STAGE, carries 16 passengers inside; built light for a country route. On account of the steam railroad running on the route the stage will be sold cheap. Inquire at the Bath and Coney Island Express Office, Ninth-ave., Fifty-Uhreet, or WILLIAM REMSEN, 111 John-st., N. Y.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A STYlish black horse, 10 years old, gentle and will go in single harness. Apply at No. 64 West 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN B. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:
2,200 BALES FLORIDA AND SAVANNAH COTTON.
300 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores and Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAIL ROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866:
2 first-class locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inch-gauge; cylinders, 15x23; weight, 25 tons.
4 passenger cars.
20 box freight cars.
2 stock cars.
4 platform cars.
30 small truck cart.
21 trunks for freight cars.
18 pairs of wheels on axles.
2 steam-pumping engines.
1 stationary engine.
12 Henderson pumps.
300 tons second-hand railroad iron, (good.)
A large quantity of frogs, nails, switch fixtures, car couplings, bar iron, springs, nuts, chain, mauls, axes, picks, stocks, files, sperm oil, &c.
20 buildings, from 10x13 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of office furniture.
Contents of printing office.
A large quantity of new shelf hardware.
1 Herring safe.
1 saloon car, 4 feet 8½-inch guage, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread wheels.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &c.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrow root, lbs.....	20,000	Pea beans, lbs.....	2,300
Barley, lbs.....	10,000	Desiccated potatoes, lbs.....	100
Corn starch, lbs.....	10,000	Dried desiccated potatoes, lbs.....	162
Cocoa in shells, lbs.....	10,000	Whisky, quart bottles	26,000
Cinnamon, ipowd'd, lbs.	1,000	Whisky, in bbls., gals.	5,000
Farina, lbs.....	20,000	Sherry Wine, quart bot.	2,000
Tapioca, lbs.....	10,000	Concentrated milk, lbs.	20,000
Extract of beef, lbs..	3,000	Ginger, lbs.....	1,300
Extract of coffee, gals.	3,000	Brandy, in bbls.....	50
Beans, lbs.....	600	Tarragona wine, bottles	10,800

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 8th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES, ARMY WAGONS AND CARTS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Col. H. Tompkins, on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property:
100 to 200 light ambulances,
200 to 500 army wagons,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. B. SCOTT, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place,
ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE CARTS.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Lewis Phœnix, deceased:
100 shares New-York Central Railroad, par $100.
248 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, par $50.
210 shares Morris and Essex Railroad, par $50.
25 bonds New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, 1873, 6 per cent., $1,000 each.
28 bonds 3d-av. Railroad, 1890, 7 per cent., $1,000 each.
10 mortgage bonds Hudson River Railroad, 1870, 7 per cent., $1,000 each.
1 bond New-York City Shippers' Bounty and Redemption, 1873, 6 per cent., $3,000.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, TO CLOSE A CONcern.—Valuable coal lands, Luzerne County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, the following described real estate, belonging to the tract of land, containing 400 acres and allowances, in Blakely Township, Luzerne County, Penn., adjoining and bounded by the lands of the late Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Boston and Lackawanna Coal Company, Geo. M. Holenbach and others. It is very advantageously situate for mining, being on both sides of the Lackawanna, about one mile from the town of Archbald, and nine miles from Scranton, and is entirely underlaid by all the veins of coal known in that region. The coal has all been thoroughly "proved" upon the land, and is the best Pennsylvania Anthracite, well known as "Scranton," sold by regular auction sales in the New-York market; the tract is accessible by railways and canals both to New-York and Philadelphia. The Lackawanna is a reliable water-power, and on the land is an abundance of pine, oak and hemlock timber; also a number of dwelling-houses. The town of Archbald is extending forward the tract. Plans, surveys and reports can be examined on application to the auctioneer. Parties desiring to examine the property are invited to call on Mr. John Gardener, at Archibald. The title is perfect, and not the slightest delay in opening the land to profit need be apprehended. The terms, which will be as easy as possible, will be made known at the time of sale. *The sale will be absolute to close a concern.* $2,500 to be paid when the property is struck off.
JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 422 Walnut-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:
1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 3 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 2 force pumps, 1 grindstone, 6 receiving tubs, 1 cooler, 3 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 38 bbls. whisky in casks, 600 gallons whisky in tube, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 4 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashing and rake, 1 receiving tub, 1 grain stone for grinding meal, 2 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 3 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 100 bushels barley, 20 bushels corn, 1 cooler, 1 hoister, 1 elevator, 4 large tubs, 400 bushels meal, 2 tons coal; variety of leach, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belts through the building;
Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 122 West 17th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KAHNWEILER & GOODKIND of $156,078 94, with the costs of these proceedings.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy-Collector Sixth District.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY GUNPOWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at public auction, at noon, on the 12th day of April, 1866, by the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds navy powders, as follows:
191,200 lbs. cannon powder.
29,219 lbs. rifle powder.
25,150 lbs. musket powder.
These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days will be allowed; the purchaser, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.
Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a handsome country seat at Hempstead, L. I., comprising 12 acres of land, with large and modern farm-house, containing 13 rooms, bathroom, piazza front and rear, and wing on each side; large barn, waggon-house, carriage-house, &c.; over 200 fruit trees of different varieties, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, &c.; grounds handsomely laid out and location one of the best in the village, near schools, churches, stores, and but a few minutes ride from the depot.
For particulars and maps apply to Mrs. H. E. LEWIS, on the premises; or to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.
SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given that I have seized the following property, viz.: *Lots* Nos. 118, 120 and 122 West 17th-st., and lot in rear of No. 124 same street, in the 13th Ward of the City of New-York, which I will expose for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, unless the taxes due the United States by Kahnweiler & Goodkind, distillers, shall be previously paid, together with the cost of these proceedings.
M. B. FIELD, Collector.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AND SHORES ON 92D-ST., NEAR 11TH-AV., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST 92D-ST.—18 lots and gores on the north side of 92d-st., 275 feet west of 11th-av., with the cottages thereon.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ROLLS, &c.—The valuable machinery of the National Steel Works on 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock. For schedule and particulars apply to SAMUEL MULLIKEN & CO., Agents, No. 189 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers.
TO CAPITALISTS, SUGGESTIVE MEN, &c.
Very valuable business stand, No. 1,516 Chestnut-st., front of 32ft-in., 95-foot front, 225

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
A experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TRIPOLI, WEDNESDAY, 11th April; HIBERNIA, WEDNESDAY, 18th April. Cabin passage, $100; gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having Thompson's patent resilient, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $6 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York on THURSDAYS:
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.....12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600... 1,600 horse power...10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....31st May.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRESCOTT, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON.....SERMONT.....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 19 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,612	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Lewis.
ERIN	3,283	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,876	Prowse.
HIBERNIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, April 7
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, April 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
H. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....March 31
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....April 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE...SATURDAY.....April 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....April 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on April 11.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Marys, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolatka.
The fast and favorite steamship
GEORGIA,
W. LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 31, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The SAN SALVADOR follows April 7.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
LEO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNARD.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 14, North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 44 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$15
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 5.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS I. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
JAMES THRAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ALVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ROANOKE, Capt. KING.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports through A. C. Willmarth, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 9 Chambers street.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA.
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the following day, Monday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO:
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed to each passenger.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st, North River, New-York.
P. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $80.
IN CONNECTION
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring a
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods and freight consigned to the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will leave Dock of Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.
Sole freight agents for Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The new and splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will sail on THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant steamship
ANDALUSIA sails THIS DAY, at 3 P. M.
(Cargo received up to 2¾.)
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, April 7.
Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require, sailing promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 12 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship MARMION, Capt. E. R. WARSAW, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agt., No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 39 West-st., corner of Cedar.
The MONTGOMERY will follow on Saturday, April 7.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. CROMWELL, No. 8 West-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, PENDRY, Master,
Is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on her regular day, SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 East River. For balance of freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 12 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK,
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:
FOR RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M. | Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M. | Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M. | Wednesday, March 14, 3 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M. | Friday, March 16, 3 P. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M. | Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M. | Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M. | Friday, March 23, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 1½ P. M. | Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M. | Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M. | Friday, March 30, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M. | Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The elegant and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY BOAT!—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, at 6 o'clock.

FOR AMBOY AND NEW-BRUNSWICK—Landing at Chelsea, Union, Star, Rossville, Woodbridge, Totten's and Wood's Dock, by the new steamer EVENING STAR, every afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

ASTORIA—FERRY-BOATS FOR SALE.
Steamboat *Williamsburgh*, 120x42 feet on deck, cylinder 32-inch, 8 feet stroke, good boiler, engine thoroughly overhauled and fitted up with all modern attachments, and hull rebuilt at an expense of $8,000 within six months.
Steamboat *Sunswick*, 100x30 feet on deck, cylinder 30-inch, 6 feet stroke, boiler equal to new, engine entirely rewritten and fitted with new front, cylinder, condenser, valves, cut-off, &c., and hull repaired with new deck frame and planking entire, and new joiner-work about twelve months old. Both boats are provided with pumps, &c., according to United States law, are staunch and serviceable, now undergoing repairs, and will be delivered in thorough running order. Apply to JOHN C. WINANS, Hamilton Fire Insurance office, No. 11 Wall-st., or after 3 P. M., at the ferry office, Astoria, Long Island.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and the West, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:20 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with train for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
3:45 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Northern and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
9:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
12 M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:30 P. M.—Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Salamanca with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Dunkirk with Lake Shore and Great Western Railways.
9:30 P. M.—Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH L. CAREY, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BABCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R.R.
From foot of Pavonia Ferry:
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:30, 9:45 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:26, 9:40 A. M., 2:26, 4:26, 6:00, 6:20, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. Trains leave Piermont at 7:15 A. M., 12:05, 3:45 and 5:45 P. M. Monday at 6 o'clock for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 809 Washington-st., Boston.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Established 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

BEST PIANOS,
CHORAL ORGANS
and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA
TO
MASON & HAMLIN.
The very extensive reputation which the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have acquired, is the result, in large measure, we think, of their great superiority in quality of tone to all other instruments of this class, which is obvious to every cultivated ear. We know not what peculiar secret or skill those makers possess, but certainly we have not heard such pure musical tones from any other reed instruments either of American or European manufacture. For other improvements affected by Mason & Hamlin, they deserve much credit, and their Cabinet Organs must come into very wide use by artists. We should not think of selecting any other instrument of this class for our own use.
(Signed,)
CARLOTTA PATTI, CARLOTTA GAROZZI BUCCHI,
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI,
B. MASSIMILIANI,
D. B. LORINI,
ETTORE IRFRE,
T. BELLONI,
G. B. ANTONUCCI,
A. ARDAVANI,
A. TORRIANI, Conductor,
CARL BERGMANN, Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK, Manager and Director
Of Maretzek's Italian Opera Troupe,
BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
JOHANNA DIEFFENBACH ROTTER,
SOPHIE DZIUBA,
ELVIRA NADDIE,
J. ARMAND,
FRANZ HIMMER,
WILHELM FORMES,
THEODOR HABELMANS,
JOS. HERMANN,
H. STEINECKE,
JOS. WEINLICH,
AD. NUENDORFF, Conductor,
LEONARD GROVER, Director
Of Grover's German Opera Troupe.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
Forty Styles—One to Twelve Stops.
Prices of Drawing-room Models from $136 to $1,000.
Finished in cases of varied and elegant design; some of the styles being very exquisite as pieces of furniture.
No. 596 Broadway, New-York;
No. 274 Washington-st., Boston.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.
TO THE
PELOUBET "CABINET ORGANS"
THE FIRST PRIZE—A GOLD MEDAL,
at the end of the great and decisive five weeks' test, Oct. 19, 1865, as "THE BEST CABINET ORGAN" over MASON & HAMLIN, and all other competitors. The Jury was composed of the best organ builders and organists of Boston and New-York, and the award of the American Institute WAS UNANIMOUS. These "Cabinet Organs" being pronounced SUPERIOR in QUALITY, POWER and VARIETY OF TONE, and in number of combinations. Their pipe-like tone, beauty of solo effects and greatly superior pedals render them most appropriate for parlors, halls and churches, while their great solidity and vigor of chorus, and economy of cost and space, make them superior for the large Sunday-schools of our City churches.
Price list forwarded from the General Depot.
J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 BROADWAY, New-York.

THERE'S NO SUCH GIRL AS SALLY.
A NEW SONG
With pianoforte accompaniment. Words by PHILANDER JOSEPH. Music by FELIX KRUPPER.
From the "Great Organ."
The most popular and "taking" humorous song published, combining sense and sentiment, love, life and laughter. The leading vocalists throughout the country are placing it in their budgets of good things, and delighting their audiences with it nightly. Our homes will soon be ringing with the refrain. It will be sung everywhere—in fact, sung, whistled, hummed, drummed, brass-banded and hand-organized, as no song has been since the days of the venerable Tucker. The song, the dance melody, and that unique echo, *ad lib.* of "Sally, Sally, Sally," are making a most successful raid upon the popular taste.
From the "Steam Whistle."
Did you ever see such a song? Did you ever hear one? Did you ever——well, to say that everybody likes it is only to echo the general opinion about Sally.
From the "Broken Trumpet."
A song that is irresistibly funny must be irrepressibly popular. Here is one that possesses the former merit and has consequently secured the latter desideratum. Sally is bound to shine.
From a Private Letter.
"* * * Every man, woman and child in our neighborhood, who has a piano-forte, is sounding in our ears their positive assurance that "There's no such girl as Sally. We go to sleep at night and wake up in the morning only to hear that assertion a dozen times repeated."
This new and popular song, of which 3,000 copies were called for the first week in Boston, is for sale by S. T. GORDON, No. 538 Broadway, and by all music dealers. Price 30 cents. Sent postpaid. ADAMS & CO., Publishers, Boston.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 209 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of Piano-fortes, whereas no closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, wherever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO-FORTE, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.
WITH THE NEW, WONDERFUL AND CHARMING
VOX HUMANA ATTACHMENT.
G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 59 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST—A NEW REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK. It contains nearly two hundred hymns and tunes, both old and new, and is one of the best books for revival meetings that has yet been issued. Among the new and beautiful tunes we would mention the following: "Oh, yes must be a lover of the Lord," as sung by the soldiers in the army, and has been the means of the conversion of hundreds of souls; "Let us then be up and doing," "We meet you all there;" "Sinner, come, will you go?" "Jesus died for you." Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at retail prices. Sample copies sent on receipt of cents each, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per hundred, mailed. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND,
Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVER-STRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANO-FORTES—AT LARGE REDUCTION in prices; far below any other in the City; warranted five years. Three fine second-hand pianos, every modern improvement, bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER, NO. 14 6TH-ST., are manufacturing a NEW UPRIGHT PIANO; also Square Pianos, to which they invite the special attention of DEALERS. Send for a circular.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
MAY.
OUT THIS DAY.
This number should be read by all.
AMERICAN NEWS CO.,
General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

READ! READ! READ!
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MINING,
(Illustrated.)
$4 per annum. Single copies, 10c.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
No. 37 Park-row.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE BRIDAL WREATH and Matrimonial Register, the organ and exponent of the International Bureau of Matrimonial Alliance. The objects of the Bureau are explained in this edition. Price 10 cents per copy, with return postage. Address E. FITZROY, Station D, New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may learn. To know read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by Wm. Ralf, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 50 cents. Address 13 White-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATURDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (Saturday) MARCH 31,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
DAY AND EVENING.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
FAUST. FAUST.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
To all parts of the House. No Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 12 M.; to commence at 1 o'clock.
NOTICE.—Ladies are requested to purchase their tickets early to avoid crowding and inconvenience at the ticket office.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
In response to a very general demand on the part of many who have been unable to attend the performances of Meyerbeer's
L'AFRICAINE,
the director has determined to present this master-work on this occasion at
REDUCED PRICES.
THE ONLY CHEAP OPERA NIGHT,
and positively the last representation of
L'AFRICAINE,
as all the artists engaged in this opera have to appear in "The Huguenots" during the Easter Season.
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8,
L'AFRICAINE,
with its splendid mise en scene and
ORIGINAL GREAT CAST,
will be given for the last time, at the following
REDUCED RATES OF ADMISSION:
General Admission.....ONE DOLLAR
Secured seats in Boxes, Parquet, Balcony, &c...50c. extra
Family Circle.....75 cents | Amphitheatre.....40 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EASTER WEEK.
EASTER MONDAY and EASTER TUESDAY,
April 2 and 3,
first nights of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
HUGUENOTS,
with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, increased chorus and orchestra, military band, ballet, &c., &c., and a great cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
Mlle. CLAUDINE CARIOLI,
Signor MAZZOLENI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ARDAVANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c.
THE ARION SOCIETY
have in the kindest manner volunteered to sing in
THE GRAND CONJURATION SCENE,
which, together with the regular chorus, will be
THE LARGEST CHORAL FORCE
ever presented in opera at the Academy.
WEDNESDAY, April 4, GRAND MATINEE,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE
EVENING—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Senorita CARMELINA POOR as LUCREZIA.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket-offices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON
Building, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The tremendous sensation produced by

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 30—P. M.

The day was observed as a holiday on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room, but not by the Banks, the Treasury, Custom Houses, or by the Post Office. The total for March will add $11,000,000 to the port, and about $15,000,000 for the whole country. The present fiscal year will see a reduction in gold at 127@¼ premium, and in the Railways at 77 for Erie, 118 for Rock Island, and 884 for Michigan Southern, and quite a considerable business done by the great dealers on Wall-street in Broad-street, and quite a considerable business done by the Government Securities at firm rates; the 5-20s of '62 at 114¾@¼, and the 7-30s at 106¾@¼. Coupons of '81 are wanted at 114¾@¼; Five-twenties of '65 at 106¾@¼; Ten-forties at 104¾@¼; and Seven-thirties at 106¾@¼. Long Clear at 15¾@16¾; Short Clear at 16¾@17¾; Long Cut Hams at 17¾@18¾; Short Cut at 16¾@17¾; Clear Sides at 17¾@18¾; Long Mess Beef at 15¾@16¾; Short Mess at 16¾@17¾; Lard in tierces and kegs at 10¾@11¾; Refined Lard at 11¾@12¾; Tallow at 9¾@10¾; Stearine at 15¾@16¾; Lard Oil at 1.60@1.65; Crude Petroleum at 25¾@26¾; Refined do. at 35¾@36¾; Crude Whale Oil at 80@85; Refined do. at 90@95; Crude Sperm at 1.70@1.75; Refined do. at $1.80@1.85; Crude Linseed at $1.10@1.15; Boiled do. at $1.13@1.18; Crude Bank Stock at 95@96; Gas Stocks at 70@75; Coal Stocks at 30@35; Canal Stocks at 20@25; Railroad Stocks at 70@75; Quicksilver at 38@40; Lead at 9¾@10¾; Spelter at 7¾@8¾; Tin at 38@40; Copper at 30@32; Iron at 3¾@4¾; Steel at 12¾@13¾; Coal at 6¾@7¾; Nails at 5¾@6¾; Hides at 38@40; Leather at 30@35; Wool at 70@75; Hops at 20@25; Flour at 10¾@11¾; Wheat at 1.60@1.65; Corn at 70@75; Oats at 40@45; Rye at 90@95; Barley at 1.00@1.05; Pork at $18@19; Beef at $8@9; Lard at 10¾@11¾; Butter at 30@35; Cheese at 15¾@16¾; Eggs at 20@25; Potatoes at 40@45; Onions at 50@55; Turnips at 30@35; Cabbages at $1@$1 25; Coal at $6@$7; Wood at $4@$5; Hay at $1@$1 25; Straw at 50@60; Feed at $1@$1 25